The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Judge B. R. Curtis, of Boston, died at Newport on Tuesday.

—The sixth biennial Conference of Unitarians began its sessions in Saratoga on Tuesday.

—Robert J. McIlvane has been appointed Gauger of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Illinois.

—The Episcopal Diocesan Convention met in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of electing a successor to Bishop Whitehouse.

—The bolters from the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District Republican Convention have nominated Benj. L. Berry.

—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Twentieth Ohio District renominated Hon. Richard C. Parson by acclamation.

—Senor Mantilla, the new Spanish Minister, presented his credentials to President Grant yesterday, when the usual civilities were exchanged.

—General Sherman and Secretary Belknap both being absent from Washington, military orders are issued through Adjutant General Townsend.

—The Republicans of the Sixth Wisconsin District nominated A. McKimball for Congress, to succeed Hon. Philetus Sawyer, who declined a nomination.

—John J. Pilkins, the Albany express robber, escaped from the Clinton (N. Y.) prison on Tuesday morning by passing out of the main gate in citizen's clothes.

—A fire at Lyons, Iowa, yesterday, in Stockwell's lumber yard, destroyed sixty thousand dollars worth of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., The factory was saved. No insurance.

—An unknown negro who was stealing his passage on top of a passenger coach over the J. M. & I. R. R. last Monday night, was struck, knocked off and instantly killed at Muddy Fork Creek bridge, ten miles from Jeffersonville, Ind.

—Hon. John S. Kerr, a member of the Tennessee Legislature and a prominent candidate for Governor before the late Democratic Convention, fell dead from his chair at the dinner table in Memphis on Tuesday, from heart disease.

—Carl Woods, a clothing merchant of Farmington, Ill., disappeared from home on Thursday last, and on Monday his body was found in the woods, a pistol in his hand and a bullet through the head, he having evidently killed himself.

—A dispatch from Fort Garry says Mr. Whitehead, principal contractor, has commenced the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad. The grading will be completed by the 1st of November, and the rails and track will be in thorough order by the 1st of July, 1875. The impression there is that trade with St. Paul will be very brisk next summer.

THE SARTORIS FAMILY.

A Fellow Passenger Gives his Experience of the Bridal Voyage of President Grant's Daughter.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial)

CARLYLE, ILL., September 11, 1874.

A friend of mine, who went to Europe in the Baltic at the same time that Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris sailed, returned yesterday, and from him I have the following account of what appears to be an inauspicious honeymoon for the young couple. When the Sartoris party came on board, Mrs. Luddington, the wife of a Chicago banker, and an intimate friend of the President's family, came with them. As they took leave of the President's family, Mrs. Grant charged Mrs. Luddington to "be a mother to Nellie on the voyage," and exhibited her motherly affection by making several suggestions for the comfort of her daughter. Mrs. Luddington accepted the charge, and the Baltic sailed.

For two days Mrs. Sartoris did not make her appearance, and Mrs. Luddington had no opportunity of acting the mother to the youthful bride. This seemed somewhat strange to all on board, because the Sartorises had the Captain's room, which opens on the promenade deck, and no effort was necessary to enable the bride to appear among the passengers. Mr. Sartoris appeared occasionally, but held himself aloof, and indulged in no intercourse with his fellow-passengers.

This strict seclusion was a cause of some amazement to the passengers, and especially to Mrs. Luddington, who was anxious for the welfare of her young friend. Mrs. Luddington, after waiting two days, sent up her card to Mrs. Sartoris' room, but the day passed without receiving a response, and the next day she inquired of the Captain's cabin boy if he had delivered it. The boy answered that he had given it to Mr. Sartoris, who said "All right," and retired.

During the voyage the passengers were entertained by fine amateur concerts, in which Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Van Zandt, of New York, were the principal musicians as soprano and contralto respectively, but at none of these did Mr. or Mrs. Sartoris appear. There were seven bridal couples on board, and this circumstance heightened the surprise of all that the Sartoris couple should be the only one to hold aloof, which they did strictly until the day before the arrival at Liverpool, when Mrs. Sartoris appeared for a short time on deck. The surprise and mortification of Mrs. Luddington at the treatment she received were plainly apparent in her acts and looks, although she said but little, but Chaplain Stockbridge, of the United States Navy, who, with his wife and little son, was on board, was indignant, and so expressed himself at what he seemed to think was the imprisonment of the President's daughter by a stolid, sleepy-eyed, phlegmatic Englishman.

Among others the question was: Is she sick or homesick? The first part of the proposition was at once voted down, because the voyage was unusually calm, and no one else on board was so affected, so some of them charitably concluded the Fembina was homesick; but even homesickness would hardly have prevented her from noticing the card of her old friend, Mrs. Luddington. When she did appear on deck there was nothing in her appearance to indicate that she had been ill, or that anything beyond a desire to withdraw from association with the fellow-passengers had caused the young couple to remain so strictly secluded as to even take all their meals in their own apartment.

Among those whom my friend names as among the passengers are Mr. Yergens, wholesale dry goods, New York, and his bride; Mr. Knox, of New York, son of the noted hatter of that name, with his wife; and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Blount, of Evansville, Indiana, who were all cognizant of the facts above stated.

R. F. JAY.

LETTER FROM SEWICKLEY.

A Delightful Suburban Retreat.—Some Great Improvements Completed and Others in Progress.—No Licensed or Unlicensed Dram Shops.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

THE TOWN OF SEWICKLEY.

It may not be so important to your readers to hear from this delightful suburban retreat, as from some other of the towns around Pittsburgh, but one who has the happiness to live here thinks our place deserving of some little attention, where, if it is true, as I am told, that more daily papers are now sold in Sewickley than were printed in Pittsburgh thirty five years ago. We do not mean you to infer from this that our population is anything like Pittsburgh was at that time, but that we are a reading people, and that we keep ourselves posted about our neighbors, while they probably know very little about us. We have never made much fuss about our advantages and progress. In fact, many of us did not care much about attracting attention to it in any, as we prized our charming country enjoyments, and the good order and quiet which reigned around us. We came here to get away from the noise and bustle, and excitements of city life, and having ample and choice social pleasures, added to the charms of a country residence, we were in no haste to promote a speculative fever this way. We have therefore gone on modestly and unostentatiously, until we have suddenly awakened to the, shall I say alarming fact, that we are a rapidly growing community, and that some of us, we do not wish to be crowded, will have to move on.

CITY INSTITUTIONS

What do you think, Messrs Editors, that there is hardly a city institution which has not been forced upon us of late? Why, we have milk carts, and gas works, and public halls, and butcher wagons, and public library, and our ice ure season, and now they are tearing up the streets to put down pipes for water works! True, there is not so much fuss made about our water works as there is about yours, as we have not learned to make a fuss about anything, but I suppose we shall have water, nevertheless. I know we have gas, as the streets are partially lighted with it, but our borough fathers are very economical, and have kept the lamps a good way apart. I am not certain about it, but I hardly think they have one before each of their own doors. I should not cry about it if some of them broke their shins in the dark places between lamp posts.

NO DRAM SHOPS.

There is one thing we have not got, and that is a licensed or unlicensed dram shop. For which great mercy let us be thankful. Every now and then we are mortified with seeing in the papers that some resident of Sewickley has got into some scrape through liquor drinking. But it almost always happens at Glendale, a little village about four miles from us, where liquor is sold in defiance of law, as Kilbuck township is a prohibitory district as well as Sewickley is enough. We are hoping our courts will punish the violators of law, and invaders of the peace of our community, and put a stop to this unlawful traffic.

Well, I guess I had better stop this time, or you won't print what I have written. If you do, I shall write more, and tell you something about the improvements down here, so that you may no longer be in ignorance of the transformation taking place so near you.

JOHN SMITH.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Conference of Clergy in Bonn.

International Postal Convention in Berne.

SPAIN.

Carlists Threatening Irun and San Sebastian.

LONDON, September 16.—A special dispatch from Santander says the Carlists threaten Irun and San Sebastian, and reinforcements will be sent to their garrisons by steamer from Santander. Meantime a strong force of Carlists is reported to be marching on Santander by way of Orduna.

GERMANY.

Conference of Clery at Bonn.

BONN, September 15.—A conference of the Evangelical, Greek and Anglican clergy, called by Dr. Dollinger, began here to-day. Forty clergymen were present. France, Russia, Germany, England, the United States and Greece were represented. Dr. Dollinger and Bishop Reinkens made addresses.

FRANCE.

Trial of Bazaine's Accomplices.

PARIS, September 15.—At the trial of the accomplices of Bazaine to-day, Colonel Villette and M. Doineau were examined, and denied that they knew of an advance or had anything to do with the Marshal's escape. The prosecution seek to prove that Colonel Villette held the rope while Bazaine made his descent.

SWITZERLAND.

International Postal Convention.

BERNE, September 15.—The International Postal Congress opened its session here to-day. All the delegates are present except those from the United States.

WISCONSIN.

Decision in the Railway Injunction Case—The Constitutionality of the Potter Law Affirmed—All Railroads, Except One, to Comply with its Provisions.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Chief Justice Ryan has concluded the reading of the opinion in the railroad injunction case. The Court affirms the constitutionality of the Potter law, and directs an injunction to issue. The injunction applies to all railroads and parts of railroads in the State except that between Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, a division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The reason for this exception is that this line is the successor of a road holding an old territorial charter, and hence is not subject to the clause in the State Constitution which authorizes the Legislature to alter or repeal charters. The Prairie du Chien line is less than two hundred miles long, and the St. Paul Company has seven hundred miles of road in the State. The remaining five hundred miles is subject to the injunction.

An Abstract of the Opinion.

MADISON, September 15.—The following is an abstract prepared by Chief Justice Ryan of the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case brought by the Attorney General and the Railroad Commissioners for an injunction to compel a compliance by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies with the provisions of the Potter law: This Court has no original jurisdiction of proceedings by injunction at the suit of private persons or to enforce private remedies, but has the jurisdiction of the writ in matters of public injuries, upon information of the Attorney General, in the nature of an injunction. It has jurisdiction to restrain excess where a mandamus would do to remedy a defect. The writ given to this Court in a group of prerogative writs is given as a quasi prerogative writ for prerogative purposes. Attorney General Bloscop of Wisconsin (317) considered and approved of sections 13 and 14, chapter 14, R. S. Courts of equity in this State have jurisdiction upon information of the Attorney General ex officio to restrain corporations from excess or abuse of corporal franchises, or other violation of public law under the color of franchise, to the public injury. The Legislature confer no jurisdiction in this Court. Whether they operate to limit the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts is not here considered. It is for the Court to determine in such an informa ion whether the acts charged work a public injury. This injunction was an established equitable jurisdiction at the time of the adoption of the State Constitution, and section 5 is yet out of the Constitution. In relation to trial by jury, it has no application to it. Were this otherwise, the questions raised by those informations are questions of law, and jurisdiction of them in equity deprives the defendants of no right of trial by jury. Charter 273 of 1874 is not repealed by charters 292 or 341 of the same session. All the charters can well stand together. The Court finds no difficulty in holding that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company is the corporation designed as the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in charter 273. The corporation is sufficiently indicated by the name used in the statute, although it has a month before added the prefix of "Chicago" to its name. The Constitutional amendment of 1871, prohibiting special acts of the Legislature for granting corporate power or privilege, except to cities as prospective only, has no relation to existing corporate charters by special acts before the amendments. These may be amended or repealed by special act, (as before the rule established in Dartmouth College, Woodward 4, Wheaton 5-18, considered and disapplied) as far as it is extended to quasi private corporations entrusted by the charter with public interests, so as to constitute them quasi public corporations. The rule is followed nevertheless by the Court, because it is the rule of the Supreme Court of the United States of the construction of a clause in the Federal Constitution. But the reserved power in the State Constitution to alter or repeal corporate charters was designed to take and does take all corporations created under it out of the rule in the Dartmouth College case, and the Legislature has the same power over such corporations as if the rule in that case had never existed. The reserved power to alter or to repeal has no other limit in law than is implied in the words used—"the power to alter or a power to amend a charter without entirely changing its purpose or charter." The exercise of the power should be under the guidance of extreme moderation and directions, and should not be oppressive and unreasonable. But all this rests in the Legislative discretion. So far as corporate franchise are concerned, the Legislature is under a moral obligation not to reduce the tolls of railroads below a fair and adequate amount, but their power over the franchise is absolute, but the power to alter or repeal cannot affect the property of corporations other than the franchise. Such right of property is inviolate. It is not material here whether the defendants had an election to accept or reject the alteration of their charters. By charter 273 they were bound to obey the statute or to dissolve their operations as corporate bodies. In either case they had no right to conduct their operations in defiance of public law. Charter 273 of 1874, so far as its provisions are before the Court in cases, is a valid amendment of the special charters of the defendants granted by the State. Whether it would be a valid amendment of the general railroad act of 1872 is not here considered. The Territorial charter of 1847 of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Co., extended by the Territorial act of 1848, is the subsisting Territorial charter of the railroad built under it from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien. It does not appear in this case whether the charter was accepted and the corporation organized under it before the adoption of the State Constitution. There is a presumption in the circumstance that they were. Such being the case, the charter is not subject to the reserved power to alter or repeal, and as charter 273 of 1874 would impair the obligation of a franchise of that character within the rule in the Dartmouth College case, charter 283 of 1874 cannot be applied to the railroad built and existing under that charter if accepted before the adoption of the State's Constitution.

An information in equity by the Attorney General ex officio has effect as to the answer and injunction as a bill in chancery, verified on information and belief. Here the question is unimportant, because the relations of charter 273 charged is apparent from the affidavits. On both sides there is a judicial discretion to withhold the injunction and mandamus in aid of private remedies: but there is no such discretion at the suit of the State. To matters of public injuries in such cases, writs peremptorily or debito justicie the Court has discretion to withhold either of the writs in the case of positive public injury.

The motions of the Attorney General must be granted, and the writs issue as to all the roads of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and all of the roads of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, except the railroad from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, built under a territorial charter of 1847 and 1848. But before the writs issue the Attorney General must file in these causes his official stipulation not to prosecute the defendants for forfeitures of their charters for any violations of charter 273, charged in these injunctions, before the first day of October next, that time being allowed by the Court to the defendants to arrange their rates of toll under charter 273.

Railway Officials Interviewed.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—After the news of the decision had reached this city, a reporter called on Hon. A. Mitchell, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and inquired as to the intentions of the company. Mr. Mitchell replied that the company would comply with the order of the Court and obey the law, whatever the consequences might be. As he understood the character of the proceedings, it could not be appealed from. The company would therefore accept the result and respect the convenience of the public in the character of accommodations so far as was in their power.

Mr. W. S. S. Morrill, General Manager of St. Paul Road, was also interviewed. He said the company would obey the law in accordance with the decision, however disastrous it might prove to the company's prosperity; that no matter how ill the effect might be, the company would submit to it with the best grace it could. It would comply fully, fairly and squarely, and at the same time continue to serve the public as well as its curtailed means would allow. There are now four hundred cars and forty locomotives less than at this time last year, which had compelled the discharge of a number of employes.

Ex-Chief Justice Dixon, one of the counsel for the State in this case, said that this injunction was only temporary in form, but the Court had decided that the whole question and injunction would be made permanent as a matter of course. There is a proceeding pending before the same tribunal to vacate the charters of the St. Paul and Northwestern companies for having neglected to comply with the law.

FOREIGN LETTER.

Notes from a Fittsburgh Artist Sojourning in England.

Some Famous Pictures—How Royalty Secured a Coveted Prize—English Homes and Rural Scenery—The New and the Old.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

ASLEY GROVE, near MANCHESTER, ENG., August 26, 1874.

Prized Pictures.

After a very good passage of nine and one-half days, I find myself safely set down in "Old England," and in that part which from the smoky and dingy appearance of its atmosphere, puts one in mind of Pittsburgh very forcibly, but as your readers are already acquainted with its importance as a manufacturing city—we will pass that and take a saunter among the artists, or what there is of them, remaining in town, and with one of them go at once to the centre of attraction, in the Old Arcade, where Miss Thompson's celebrated picture, "The Roll Call," is on exhibition. One has no difficulty in finding the place, as soon as you enter that street, a crowd is seen about the centre; each seems as if their existence depended upon getting in first, and, taking a place in the line, we after a great deal of pushing and elbowing, stand before it, and find it to be a picture that undoubtedly has a good deal of merit about it, clear, sharp and decided, the face and position all suggestive of wounded, and worn out men. It has a look of solidity about it; the men seem to stand before you in the flesh; the technical part of the work is very fine. The regiment which Miss Thompson has chosen to paint changed its uniform subsequent to the incident illustrated, and she has reproduced every detail of the old dress with perfect exactness, showing that she had been a careful student. She is quite young, and quite to be quite handsome; very quiet and unassuming in her manners, and was at one time a student at South Kensington, and her success has had the effect of drawing marked attention to female schools of art, and of exciting more interest in their work. The picture was painted for, and was quietly bought by a gentleman in Manchester, and was exhibited in London, when the Prince of Wales saw it, and resolved to have it, but was informed that it was already bought. Ascertaining who was the purchaser, word was sent informing him of the wish of the Prince. I was thought that this would have the effect of at once bringing the work in his hands, but the owner politely informed his Highness that he could not have it. Of course, this made quite a stir; public attention was directed to the painting, and the poor little boy told his "mama," and she expressed a desire for the work also, and the end of the affair was the owner presented it to her, and, as it had during this time caused much comment, Miss T. found her self famous, and may consider her fortune as made. The painting was, by the opinion of competent judges, a good, but by no means a great one; the excitement in a considerable measure having cooled down, they are better able to take a calm view of the matter. The Duke of Cambridge correcting an opinion which the public thought he had remarked: "That it was not what the picture was, as what it promised, that made him favor it," an opinion which those who know generally acquiesce in. In France, where scores of yards of canvas are every year covered with military paintings, it would have excited only ordinary interest, but royal patronage makes a world of difference. However, the thing is good, and Miss Thompson is a success in the estimation of the people.

Leaving the "Roll Call" we go a few doors, rooms on Exchange St., where one of Hogarth's finest and most characteristic paintings, "The Jolly Roast Beef of Old England," is on exhibition. The picture is in a remarkable state of preservation, and was painted in 1748 for Lord Charlemont, an Irish peer, in whose family it has been until quite recently, when it was purchased by the private art dealers. Much newspaper correspondence has been had upon a suggestion that it be secured for the National Gallery. The proposal was not acted upon, and it is now probable it will again pass into private hands. The picture is believed to have been executed by Hogarth in revenge for certain indignities which he suffered at the hands of the civic authorities of Calais, under the belief that a sketch that he was making of the fortification was to be used for a hostile purpose.

These are the principal pictures at present here; some very fine foreign works are exhibited, but most of the artists are preparing for the exhibition which takes place in about a month.

The Charms of English Homes and Scenery.

As Manchester, like our own city, is dark and dirty, the more wealthy class naturally seek a spot in the suburb where they can breathe pure air and be free from the rattle and roar of the town, and the present place of residing, Bowden, a spot about six miles out from the city, is one which a great many have chosen. The county, Cheshire, is an agricultural one, abounding in cattle and pasturage, rich in lowland scenery, and in walks and lanes, lined on each side by hedges and trees which form most majestic firs and beech; the roads are extremely well kept, almost as smooth for driving as a newly laid "Nicholson," and in whatever way you walk one is continually coming upon some delicious bit of scenery. Many of the residences of the houses are built in a sort of Gothic style; all have large gardens attached to them, in which flowers of every hue bloom, and everything is suggestive of peace and quiet. No mills, or works of any kind raise forth their noise and smoke in the cars and eyes of the fortunate residents, who are here enjoying their ease; the old thatched cottages are fast giving away to the march of improvement, but enough of them still remain to give an old and venerable appearance to the town.

Some fine churches are built here, some of them very old. The oldest—St. Mary's—was first erected in Saxon times, and after wards thrice restored, viz: 1100, 1320 and 1410; the present building—a fine Gothic—was built some ten or twelve years ago from the old material of the former one, and contains fine traceried windows and some very old tombs and sculpture; one of the inscriptions tells you "The ye knight, whose herein is laid, was caste in ye Tower of London, charged with High Treason, and ye laid there until he was found not guilty, and he kepte that day of his release sacred ever after and returned thanks." An old sun dial is in the yard, but time has crumbled it away so much that very little of it remains, and the venerable yews still send forth their leaves, as they have done for hundreds of years. There is also close to the place

A Real Old English Park,

free to the people, and is largely used by them. It is about two miles square; broad avenues of grand old moss-covered trees stretch through it, mixed with the graceful ash, and one corner upon deep, dark retreats, where the rays of the sun are never seen, so deep and dark are they. The grounds abound in small game and deer, but, of course, the public are forbidden to hunt, but are allowed to use it for gatherings and picnic purposes. The building upon it is a long, rambling structure, very plain in appearance, and is generally leased out. The Earl, who owns the grounds, and in whose family it has been for hundreds of years, never had lived in it. Taking all things in view, it is one of the most delightful places of residence, that can be conceived. That sprightly little actress, known to us as "Lyta" (or Mrs. Crabtree, as she is called here,) has lived a short distance from here, in a most beautiful place. I may give you more of other celebrities who live adjacent.

C. M.

STATE BREVITIES.

The widow of the late Hon. John Cavode still resides on her farm in a retired local y in Westmoreland county.

Some of the young ladies employed at the Western Fire Works, Beaver Falls, are making as high as $35 a month. This is almost enough to keep a family on, and young men should not be backward in proposing to them.

Constable G. W. Dixon has been arrested for robbing the mails at Fallsburg. He was held in $1500 security previously to the committal. He was arrested and subsequently escaped.

At the Republican primary elections held in Lawrence county, on the 4th inst., a vote was taken in the several districts of the people as to their choice between the delegate and county system of nominating candidates. The vote stood as follows: For Delegate system, 275 6-12; for Crawford county system 717 votes.

Prof. R. C. Mannerss, Principal of the Erie High School, while out running with two friends, was accidentally shot by one of them—Mr. Carpenter. Mr. C. fired at a bird and killed it, but a portion of the shot lodged in the face of Prof. Mannerss, who was unknown to the gunner, standing in range. Serious results are apprehended.

The body of Francis Huber, of Plum Grove, Schuylkill county, was found hanging to a tree by a rope around his neck, on Saturday. He had been missed for several days, and a reward of three hundred dollars had been offered for information leading to his whereabouts. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "Francis Huber came to his death by his own hands, having first arranged a rope to a limb of a tree and around his neck. He then shot himself and dropped from the ledge of rocks, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

LOUISIANA.

The Revolt in New Orleans.

Gov. Kellogg's Forces Compelled to Surrender.

The Rioters in Possession of the Executive Departments.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Five Days Given Penn and His Adherents to Disperse.

All Quiet at Last Accounts.

Surrender of Kellogg's Forces.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The State House surrendered at seven A. M. to Lieutenant Governor Penn's militia without firing a gun. Governor Penn's militia are about ten thousand strong.

The entire Metropolitan force, Kellogg's militia, &c., with arms, arsenals, &c., surrendered at nine A. M. to the citizens, or Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the Custom House.

The City in the Hands of the Rioters.

The Kellogg Government has been overthrown, and the entire city is in the hands of the opponents. Lieutenant Governor Penn, who was elected in 1872, has taken the reins of Government, and will at once install in office all those who were elected at the same time. The Courts will be at once organized, and the entire machinery of the Government set in motion, not only in this city, but throughout the State. Great excitement prevails.

Dispatch from "Acting Governor" Penn to the President.

The following dispatch was sent last evening by Acting Governor Penn:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 1874.

U S Grant, President of the United States:

Hopeless of all other relief, the people of this State have taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the persons elected by them to the Government of the State against the usurpers who have heaped upon them unnumbered insults, burdens and wrongs. In so doing they are supported by the great body of the intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and respect for the United States Government and its officers. The war is only against usurpers, plunderers and enemies of our people. They affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect life, liberty and the equal rights of all classes of citizens. The party and officials of the United States it shall be our special aim to defend against all assults, and to treat with the profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid or protection from our enemies and the enemies of republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of their people.

[Signed] D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor.

Governor Kellogg Calls for Aid.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has received from Governor Kellogg, by telegraph, an application for aid to protect Louisiana from domestic violence.

Proclamation by the President.

The President has just issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force of arms to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, and to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and,

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect each of them on application of the Legislature, or Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and,

WHEREAS, It is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes, within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within five days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Barricades Torn Down.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The barricades have been torn down, and the street cars have resumed regular trips.

Speech by Mr. Marr.

A rumor that Longstreet was captured having gained credence, an excited assembly in front of St. Charles Hotel at half past eleven, was addressed by Hon. R. H. Marr, with a most happy result.

A Cripple for Life.

Major Wm C. Robbins, late of the Federal army, lost a leg yesterday on the side of the citizens. His was doing well this forenoon.

The decisive victories of yesterday and the consequent demoralization of the Kellogg force, the finish this morning was a very brief and unexpected affair. About 8:30 o'clock the State House was occupied by the citizens' forces, and by 9 o'clock the third precinct station and Kellogg's army, the last of the Kellogg Government, was, after a sharp little assault, captured and appropriated. So ends the Kellogg regime.

Congratulating the Leader of the Revolt.

Penn's residence, 236 S. Charles street, was filled all the morning with citizens congratulating him on the situation. Messrs. Marr, Ellis and Beard, and others were present. When the news of the surrender of the police reached them there was universal delight and cheers. Mayor Wiltz called at the Governor's residence about ten o'clock.

Capture of the Metropolitans.

Our Metropolitans were caught in United States attire and arrested. They confessed that they were Metropolitans, threw away the coats, and were carried up to headquarters to be paroled.

A Newspaper Crowing Over the Victory.

The *Picayune* congratulates the noble State, in which for nearly half a century its destinies have been cast. If at any time in the past it has seemed lacking in warmth of sympathy, it has since shown itself ready to come down to the wisest method of achieving the desired end. We may do so again. But with the freedom, the emancipation of our people, with the gallant assertion of the people's right, and the glorious manifestation of our brethren's courage, the *Picayune's* heart beats in unison and swells in honest, unaffected pride. We congratulate New Orleans as the author of the grand blow which has freed the State. We congratulate Louisiana on the long break of its freedom she inspired to-day. It is of the utmost importance that our citizens should enforce order and extend protection to all peaceful citizens. There are always on occasions like the present disorderly and turbulent persons, who like a hyæna of the great responsibility they incur by abusing or ill-treating those for whom they entertain any personal animosity. All peaceable persons should be protected, and it is the duty of every citizen to put a stop effectually to such outrages. The cause of our people, and the interests of a great commercial city as New Orleans is, are too sacred to be forgotten. Under the new regime every citizen, without regard to race, color or previous condition, is entitled to protection and full freedom. The Government is determined to maintain order and confidence, and New Orleans will soon be the prosperous and happy city of the South.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

The following proclamation is just issued.

MAYORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 15, 1874.—*Citizens of New Orleans*: It becomes my duty to congratulate you upon the restoration of the duly elected and rightful State authorities, after enduring for nearly two years the control of usurpers. Their acts of tyranny have at length called for assistance. This was instantaneous, universal and entirely successful, not a single usurping official being now in the exercise of his functions within the limits of this city. The employment of force became a necessity. We deplore the resulting loss of life, while we honor the memory of the noble men who fell in defense of the rights dear to all, who deserve to be free. Upon this signal and most honorable recovery of your political and civil rights let me advise extreme moderation. Resume your avocations as soon as dismissed from the organized ranks. Use the utmost forbearance towards those who hold political opinions adverse to yours. Interfere with no praisable assembly of your fellow citizens of any race or color. Use all your influence to preserve the peace and to maintain the supremacy of the law. Prove to the world that you can be as forbearing to those who have usurped and abused authority as you were to patient and long suffering under their tyranny. Seek no revenge for past injuries, but leave your fallen enemies to the tortures of their own conscience and to the lasting infamy which their acts have won for them.

(Signed.) LOUIS A. WILTZ.

The President's Views.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President, in conversation to-day, expressed his surprise at the conduct of the opponents of the Kellogg Government in resorting to arms to maintain their political position, or, in other words, inaugurating civil war. He had to many citizens of Louisiana expressed a kindly disposition toward the people, and hoped for better things; but it seemed they had misjudged if they thought a resort to violence on their part would pass by the Government. In this connection he incidentally remarked that prompt measures would suppress further disturbances, and that a similar course would have saved the country from the late rebellion.

Military Orders.

After signing the proclamation the President himself wrote two military orders, addressed to the commander, saying in effect that they must protect life and preserve peace to the best of their ability. All orders to be issued by them must be previously submitted to the proper military authorities for approval. There was a regular plan of military movements, but orders will be issued to meet the emergency. Troops will be sent to New Orleans in such numbers as may be required, as the President is determined to save life and preserve the peace.

Five Days for the Belligerents to Disperse.

The President's proclamation issued in 1873 during the McEnery and Kellogg difficulties gave twenty days for the belligerents to disperse, the present proclamation giving only five days.

More Troops Needed.

General Emory, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to General McDowell, and sent to the War Department, says he has not troops enough to militiate himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur between the troops and insurgents, and further, that the mere presence of troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

"Lieutenant Governor" Penn in Possession of the State House.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—At 3 P. M., in response to a notice signed by the committee of the Canal street meeting, a large number of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street, and, preceded by a band of music, escorted Lieutenant Governor Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the Executive Departments, which were unoccupied. In this movement at least 10,000 persons participated, and the Lieutenant Governor was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of approval along the route.

Rebel Militia Cheered by U. S. Troops.

About 2 P. M. some 3,000 of General Ogden's militia, armed with the captured guns, moved from Jackson Square *en route* for the armory on Carondelet street. As they passed the Custom House, the United States troops stationed there gathered in the windows, and taking off their hats, gave three hearty cheers for the citizens, which were returned by the militia with great unanimity.

Everything Quiet.

With the exception of the sentinel in front of the Custom House, not an armed man is to be seen on the streets of the city, and quiet prevails throughout.

Casualties.

Albert M. Gaulier was among the citizens killed yesterday, and Sam B. Newman, Jr., has since died of wounds received.

The Funerals

this afternoon of citizens killed yesterday were largely attended, but there was no unusual display.

The President Requested to Recognize the New Government.

A dispatch has been sent to President Grant requesting him to recognize the McEnery and Penn Government, which is in quiet, peaceable possession of this city and State.

New Officers Installed in the Northern Parishes.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 15.—The rightful officers elected in 1872 have been peaceably installed in all the parishes so far heard from. In Northern Louisiana there has not been nor will be a single drop of blood shed. The movement has been conducted by the leading property holders, business and conservative men in this and adjoining parishes. The best of feeling prevails between the whites and blacks. Our people are of the opinion that President Grant's proclamation was issued under a misapprehension of the facts, and they cannot believe that he will use the powers of his great office to crush them. There will be no conflict between the people and the Federal authorities, but the Kellogg infamy is dead beyond resurrection, troops or no troops.

[Signed] W. R. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

Orders to General Emory.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President, before leaving here to-day, issued two orders to Gen Emory, commanding the Federal troops in Louisiana, through Adjutant General Townsend, but the purport of the orders could not be ascertained further than that they were issued for the purpose of preserving the peace and preventing bloodshed.

Meeting of Sympathy in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 15.—The mass meeting called to night to sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid themselves of oppression was largely attended. Gen. Wm. Shields presided and a large number of prominent citizens of both political parties were elected Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen Shields, Col. Richardson, formerly Congressman from Virginia, Colonel Slayback, Col. Read, lately of New Orleans; V. P. Gulesche, and several others. All the speeches expressed earnest sympathy with the people of Louisiana in their struggle to relieve themselves of the usurpation they have been oppressed by, and were strongly denunciatory of Kellogg, Darrell, Norton and Casey.

CHICAGO.

Changes in the Management of the Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, September 15.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will contain an announcement that at a meeting of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, held in New York on Friday last, Wilson G. Hunt, of the city, was elected President in place of John Newell, and that James C. Clarke, late General Manager of the Erie Railway, has been appointed General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, while John M. Douglass, Solicitor of the road, will be Acting President.

The Decision on the Wisconsin Railroad Law.

President Keys, of the Northwestern Railroad, in an interview, expresses great surprise at the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, but said his road would at once take measures to obey the law by the 1st of October, the date fixed in the injunction, but as the road would not live up to the Potter law and Sheffield first-class accommodations to the public, he will at once take measures to take off all first-class passenger coaches, stop all work on the line and in the shops except for repairs, and reduce the working force to a minimum strength.

A Singular Case of Death from Hydrophobia occurred here last Saturday, the facts in connection with which are just made public. Charles Haake, a boy six years old, was about four week ago, bitten on the hand slightly by a cat, which he was punishing for some reason. The wound was so slight that the child did not complain from 9 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new.

JAMES HILL & CO.,
Cor. Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
jy14 Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AND HOUSES AND LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS. House and lot, 22x137 feet, $1,50. House and lot, 24x137 feet, $2,000. House and lot, 24x137 feet, $2,300. House and lot, 30x60 feet, $3,000. House and lot, 30x100 feet, $5,000. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent, 17th ward, Butler street near 42d.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.—TWO Small Brick Dwellings of 4 Rooms each, on Grantham street, near Butler avenue, Allegheny. Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY NEXT, September 15th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises. Title perfect; property must be sold; a rare bargain may be expected. JAS. V. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers, 41½ Federal street, Allegheny. se9

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A good 2 story Frame Dwelling of 6 Rooms, Hall, &c., situate corner River avenue and Grantham street, near Hand street bridge, Allegheny. This property will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY NEXT, September 15th, at 3 o'clock. Sale positive. JAS. V. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers, 41½ Federal street, Allegheny. se9

FOR SALE.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Work, sawed to order and for sale cheap at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Near Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

C. COLEMAN & SON.

my20

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. H. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Twenty-second District
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE,
Forty-second District,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First District,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District,
CHARLES JEREMY,
JAMES ONSLOW.
Fourth District,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
S. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District,
B. C. TAYLOR, V. Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BONDS at Frankfort 88⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE rain fall at St. Louis Monday night, is the promise of a rain supply here. We hope by to-day or to-morrow, the promise may be realized.

SOUTH CAROLINA is the right place for the deliberate endorsement of the Third Term to emanate from. It led in the rebellion, was foremost in the nullification project, and has been generally of a bad spirit. It was not more than half loyal during the revolutionary war. Such a State may well lead in Third Term agitations. The Republican party is not likely to accept it.

WE ARE greatly astonished at the Republican press, in New York, criticising the willingness of the Democracy to nominate Tilden for Governor, because he opposed the Tweed Ring, and helped prosecute him. The mere fact that such a challenge is issued is an inducement, as the recognition of the fact that he did all the meritorious things ascribed to him is an argument in favor of his election that can be used with great force in the canvass. It is not usually considered shrewd to manufacture ammunition for your adversaries.

THE nomination of Daniel H. Chamberlain, in South Carolina, as the Republican candidate for Governor, assures a hopeful change in the administration in that State. At all events, Chamberlain has had the nerve to stand up against the wrong-doings of the Moses administration, and to attempt to bring that gentleman under the control of law. The trouble is that there is great doubt whether there are honest men in that State, so wide-spread and uniform are the charges of corruption. The terrible upheaval of personal and political rascality at the South would inspire a hope that Provisional Governments might be restored, did we not know that they must, sooner or later, be disciplined into well-sustained Governments.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* calls attention to a practice in that city that cannot be too severely condemned. It is that of illegally discharging prisoners, or permitting them to escape, by a system of collusion between the officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions. It narrates an important case in point. Two prisoners, who had robbed a person of $180,000 in Government drafts, one of which was passed in Philadelphia, and the parties were arrested and held for trial. After various maneuvres, the parties were at last deliberately set at liberty, outside the court, and of course, have not been heard of since. The *Ledger* affirms that this is not an exceptional case, and alleges that it is a feature in a system of corruption, that is peculiar to Philadelphia.

THE New York *Tribune* is disposed to sensationalize over the Third Term issue. All that it publishes of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and others, is well enough; but when it seeks to connect President Grant with the Third Term movement, it carries the subject a little far. Because the President did not prevent conversation on the subject, or his friends are interested in it, or various other reasons, entirely negative so far as he is concerned, he is accused of complicity in the Third Term plot. President Grant is famed for his reticence on all subjects on which he does not choose to talk, and his refusal to speak may very properly be accounted for in this way. As no one professes to have heard him speak favorably of Third Termism, it is fair to presume that he does not favor it. Certainly quite many of his friends declare that he is against it, while none that we have heard of, have intimated that he is for it. We doubt whether it is at all shrewd to attempt to fasten a conspiracy on an innocent party, and every attempt made to do so only serves to weaken the force of the general arguments made against the Third Term theory. The people to be aimed at are the politicians who seek through Third Termism to retain their hold on office.

THE Philadelphia *Press* gives a *resume* of the influence of the Temperance element in the legislative contest that shows that in all parts of the State the Temperance influence will enter largely into the out come of the pending election. In Susquehanna, and several other counties, the Republicans have pledged their candidates against the repeal of the local option, which is all that is asked. In Luzerne, Westmorland, Cameron, and several other counties, Independent Temperance tickets have been nominated. Says the *Press*, "It will not do for either of the political parties entirely to ignore the wants and feelings of the Temperance element. We do not refer to this movement as endorsing it, but merely to show the phases which politics are assuming in the rural districts where the Temperance organizations are the strongest. It will largely affect the result at the ballot-box this Fall, so far as the Legislature is concerned, while few temperance men of either party will throw their votes away on the temperance State ticket. Indeed, one of the most ardent and eloquent of the temperance advocates in the State, Mr. Chase, of Susquehanna county, and a candidate on their State ticket, has peremptorily declined to serve as such, to be the more able to conduct the campaign in his own county in favor of the Republicans there, who are pledged against the repeal of local option. The local attitude of the temperance men of the State is thus rendered worthy of the careful study of the politician." In this county the Temperance element is making the mistake of presenting Prohibition as the issue. The people are not ready for this extreme view, and will not sustain it.

THE LATEST.

The uprising in New Orleans is a success, in so far as Kellogg and Longstreet are concerned. Both have sought protection at the hands of the General Government, and have taken refuge in the Custom House. Penn is in power, and is organizing the Government in all its departments. But all this is not the end of the affair. President Grant has issued his proclamation, ordering the rioters to disperse within five days, and this, of course, means war. The only release from this dilemma will be in the resignation of Kellogg, or the peaceable dispersion of the Penn Government. Neither of these is at all likely, and hence there is every reason to believe that military force must be used. If the feeling abroad in Louisiana is at all as represented, it will take a large body of armed men to quell the insurrection. The people throughout the State of Louisiana are reported to be intensely excited, and as the White League has friends in various parts of the South, there may be a very considerable contest before the affair is settled.

But there is only one course for the Government to pursue. The right or wrong, the wisdom or unwisdom of the Kellogg Government, are not what is in dispute. It is the right of a mass of people to violently overturn an established Government. If permitted in this case, it may be done throughout the South. If these people are oppressed, the Courts of the country are open to them; and it is simply preposterous to think that all the Courts are prejudiced against them. Their case was not brought before Congress, and the impression there was that there was wrong on both sides. But the issue that is now at hand is simply whether mob law shall be allowed to rule. In this there is no choice,—the Government must sustain the regular authority in Louisiana. If the people, or the Courts, shall lawfully change it, well; but so long as no such change is made, there is nothing possible but to uphold the Kellogg government. We have no doubt but that this is precisely what President Grant will do.

THE NEW ORLEANS WAR.

If there were any doubts as to the spirit of the White Leaguers of the South, they have been fully dissipated by the events of the past few days, particularly in New Orleans. The merits of the long continued wrangle over the election in Louisiana are hard to understand. Both parties accuse each other of fraud, and the investigations had were not clear in determining the truth. There is this much, at the least, to be said in favor of Kellogg. Warmoth was in the interest of the McEnery faction, and held the election and canvassed the returns. It is not doubted that he was thoroughly unscrupulous, and would do anything in his power to serve his friends. That he did violently change the Board of Canvassers is known. Yet despite all he could do, the Kellogg element were adjudged triumphant, and succeeded in being recognized by the Legislature. McEnery and his faction resorted to violence and were defeated, and since then Kellogg has retained power, and maintained himself as against the various combinations made. Now, however, the charge is set up that the registration laws are oppressive, and so open war is proclaimed. We notice that the *Picayune* and *Bulletin*, rank rebel papers during the rebellion, have hotly urged a resort to arms for some weeks past. The fruit is being gathered, and the harvest is death. Hence, as Kellogg has pursued a peaceful policy and the McEnerys, one of war, we argue that the right of the case is chiefly if not altogether on Kellogg's side. Still, he and his followers have underrated the seriousness of the situation. The *Republican* has steadily ridiculed the threats that were being made, and, thus, has added fuel to the flame. The outburst against the Government was the result.

The particular organization that has been relied upon to force the issue was the White League. The circumstance that precipitated the strife was the seizure of arms, noticed in our yesterday's issue. The government of Kellogg lacked in shrewdness in that it failed to comprehend the situation, and in strength, in that it was not ready for the fray. As it is, it is driven from power, so far as the control of local force is concerned. The demand that was made, at the outset of the struggle, while insulting, was serious enough to have deserved vigorous attention. But the authorities acted on the defensive rather than on the aggressive, and hence the result.

This controversy opens up several very serious questions. Can the General Government stand by and permit State authorities that have been regularly recognized, to be driven from power? If so, will it permit all the Southern States to be terrorized by the White League, and Republican officials driven out? If not, will it judge the issue between them? If it merely sustains the officials regularly in office, will it sustain all their acts and on what principle? It is evidently a crisis that has arrived, and must be met. If the Government leaves the Southern States to themselves, the White League will make short work of the Republican officials, will terrorize and subdue the negroes, and generally remand the South back to its condition before the war, except as to the mere name of slavery. If, however, it determines to sustain existing Governments, it evidently must act promptly and vigorously. This New Orleans rebellion must be put down. It matters not, just here, that the rioters are or are not, oppressed. The particular grievance they complain is something not yet accomplished. They have appealed to arms, and must be subdued, or riot and mob law will prevail at the South. If they have grievances, let them be rightly adjudicated; and if they can make their case, let them be sustained. But in the meantime they should not be allowed to triumph over law.

The proclamations issued show that the colored race have no show in this contest. They are commended to be quiet, and assured protection if they do, but it is evident that the race element enters into this contest. The colored people, if the White League is triumphant in this desperate venture they have made, will be held subject to their command. The right of franchise will be practically nullified, and the negro vote of the South will be of no value, or else will be made to swell the triumph of the Democrats. The struggle is really for political power, and violence has been thrown into the scale by the White Leaguers as the winning element. They propose to drive Republican officials away, subordinate the negroes, and resume control in the South, without let or hindrance. Of course they claim that the existing governments are fraudulent, all of which is easy enough. On the other hand it is alleged that there is a preponderance of white and negro voters who are Republicans, and that they voted to establish the governments that claim power. It seems to be conceded that in a contest of arms the colored men at the South will not stand firm, and the events in New Orleans yesterday justified this view. But shall a minority well armed and more skillful than the majority rule? We think President Grant will say no.

The Vicksburg *Daily Times*, in commenting on the situation, very justly and truthfully says: "The General Government has at last been forced reluctantly to interpose the strong arm of its military power for the protection of its citizens. No one can but regret the necessity, and no one can deny but that the necessity exists. No other Government in any civilized country under heaven would have delayed so long. Day after day, for weeks and weeks, the record of riot, murder, assassination, and outrage, for political purposes, has been made up, and still the authorities at Washington looked on with patience, hoping that reason would return and the epidemic of insane crime pass over. But things have gone on from bad to worse, until patience has ceased to be a virtue. The law is openly defied, and any attempts to execute it resisted and ridiculed. There is power enough in the country to crush out this incipient rebellion, and protect the life and liberty of every man in every one of the United States, and an overwhelming public sentiment demands that it shall be used."

POLITICAL.

FIFTY thousand Republican majority in Illinois is what the Chicago *Journal* promises.

AN effort is now making to induce Judge Hoar to imitate his brother in withdrawing his refusal to run for Congress.

THE Reading *Times* announces Colonel C. B. McKnight, Cashier of the First National Bank in that city, as a candidate for Congress on the Republican side.

IN Fayette county, Iowa, three candidates are running as best they can for the office of Recorder, though minus four legs between them, two of them having a leg apiece and the third no leg at all.

IN this State, as in others, the strongest efforts of the Democracy are turned to securing the Legislature in hope of capturing a United States Senator. Vigilance, work, and union will defeat the conspiracy.

THE Democratic Congressional Conference at Newport, Perry county, reached its 121st ballot on Friday, the last vote standing six for Stenger and three for Specr. An adjournment to Thursday, 17th inst., was carried.

THE Mercer county, Pa., Republicans have made the following nominations: Congress, J. G. White; President Judge, Johnson Pearson; Assembly, A. W. Jackson, H. S. Blatte, J. W. Reed. A strong temperance plank was inserted in the platform.

THE total number of voters registered in Philadelphia is 166,521, against 153,728 in February last—an increase of 12,793. The friends of Congressman Myers profess to have discovered wholesale frauds in many wards and divisions, the false registries running as high as one hundred and fifty.

CHURCH, the "contingent" candidate for the Governorship at Syracuse, is to be rewarded with the United States Senatorship in case the Democrats carry the Legislature but fail to elect the State ticket. Two birds in the bush, you see, for one in the hand.

THE Democrats and Liberal Republicans in Warren county have nominated the following ticket: Senator, J. B. McAllister; Assembly, Capt. Robert Taggart; Commissioner, Charles Chase; Treasurer, G. W. Kinnear; Auditor, J. J. Wheeler; Trustee of Academy, A. H. Hunter.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is unhappy, and confesses that in that city the Democratic party is "cursed with some of the meanest and most scoundrelly creatures that ever afflicted a civilized community." Let the *Enquirer* be consoled. Its party is afflicted in the same way in every nook and corner of the land.

THE Democratic ticket in Luzerne county has at length been completed, and is as follows: Congress, Hendrick B. Wright; additional Law Judge, D. L. Rhone; Senators, William H. Stanton, Jasper B. Stark; Assembly Michael Crogan, T. H. B. Lewis, M. A. McCarthy, J. C. Fincher, James McAsy, F. A. Gunster, M. F. Lynott, C. R. Gorman, C. W. Baxter; Baxter; Sheriff, Daniel Silkman; Marshal, (Scranton), Patrick Coat; Assistant Recorder, (Scranton), William Merrick; County Commissioner, Peter Jennings; Auditor, E. H. Bailey; Surveyor, Thomas Blewitt.

ONE of the well known orators and workers in the woman-suffrage movement—Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake—does not give the Democratic or Liberal party much consolation. In a recent speech in New York she observed that the Republican party was the only one that had ever recognized the existence of woman, and that "Democracy was wedded to a corpse," and was "a frightful example;" while Liberal Republicanism was a "tender young coquette, besieged by two suitors—promising one thing one day and another the next."

PERSONAL.

THE new Spanish Minister was officially received by the President on Tuesday.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON was one of the speakers at the dedication of a new academy at Sherburn, Mass., on Thursday last.

COLUMBIA COMNENUS, a girl 17 years old, said to be a descendant of the Byzantine Emperors, recently took a degree at a French College.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL has entered upon the duties of his office with great popularity, and has made a favorable impression by the courtesy and freedom with which he receives those having business with him. He is now engaged in acquainting himself with the official and moral fitness of those holding important subordinate positions, and it is thought he will find occasion to make several changes in order to secure better service.

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal* says that, when Henry Ward Beecher was nineteen years old and in college, he took a district school at Hopkington, but the scholars soon made up their minds that he was not up to his work, and that they would get rid of him. Assembling one morning early at the schoolhouse, they made a barrel of snowballs, and when the teacher arrived they greeted him with such a volley that he took to his heels, and it was the last that was seen of him in Hopkington that winter. Ex-Governor Claflin was one of his pupils. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel, taught the school the next winter, and, though a younger man than Mr. Beecher, they did not get rid of him so easily.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A CORN doctor in Europe begins his announcement with the statement that he "had the honor of operating on several crowned feet."

A FIRE broke out in Armsburg's Hotel in Uxbridge, Can., on Tuesday morning. The building and contents were destroyed. Three persons were killed and five severely injured. The guests had a narrow escape.

THE cattle disease in Connecticut has attained such proportions that it has attracted the attention of eminent scientific gentlemen of that State, and an effort will be made to lessen the shipment of Western and Indian cattle, to which the origin of the disease has been traced.

THE following is the American rifle team selected to compete with the Irish team in the International Match at Creedmore, on the 20th inst.: H. Fulton, H. J. Gildersleere, T. S. Dakin, D. L. Hepburn, G. W. Yale, J. T. B. Collins, J. Bodine and A. Anderson. Colonel Wingate was chosen captain of the team.

A WILL has been filed in the Surrogate's office, in New York, in which property valued at more than $3,000,000, consisting of houses in New York city and Brooklyn, and mortgages on Catholic churches and Government and other bonds, have been given to residents of Spain. The testator is Don Bartolome Blanco De Lema.

THE revelations of the chambermaids at the watering places, about this time, are exceedingly interesting. The say that the soap, matches and towels that have been taken away by mistake, the past season, is astonishing, and that the powder and paint rags found behind the bureaus, and the pieces of pink saucers discovered in the wash-stand cupboards are too numerous to mention.

THE sewer under the Hoboken police station was cleaned out recently, and a queer lot of things were found in it. A Waltham watch, revolver, billies, jimmies, spools of thread, slung-shots, two handkerchiefs, surgical instruments, knives, and a well-preserved euchre deck were among them. They had been thrown there by prisoners who had not been thoroughly searched by the officers.

THE challenge of the four-oared crew of England to row any crew in the world a shell race for £500 a side, has been accepted by the Biglin Assembly of New York city, who agree to select four men from New York and Pittsburgh to meet the English champions, the race to take place at Philadelphia, Springfield or Saratoga, and the distance to be five or six miles straight-away, or with turn.

A LADY living in Cannon Falls, Minn., has reason to congratulate herself upon her love of flowers. At the beginning of the season she had planted some morning glories outside of her house, which sent up a network of thrifty vines. The other day her little boy fell head first from a second-story window, and was saved probably from death by catching on the interwoven tendrils, and thus having the force of his fall broken.

GOOD old French books used to be ushered to the public favor by the announcement, *"La mere n'en defendra pas la lecture a ses filles."* But a new French novel, by a writer of a not overmodest school, is thus cautiously commended: "Although the story develops itself on slippery ground, it may be read by Parisian ladies who are already initiated in the strange phases of life by the audacities of contemporary literature."

THE MELODIOUS MOSQUITO.

His Virtues and His Vices.

(From the Boston Globe.)

Hitherto the English people have been exempt, on their "tight little isle," from the persistent attentions of the insinuating mosquito, but the latest London papers declare that there has been an invasion of Albion's sea-girt bounds, and the trumpet of the winged marauder has been heard in the stillness of the night. It has created alarm and consternation, and the people turn instinctively to the newspaper to know if there be any balm in Gilead to save them from the wounds of this tiny enemy. There was at last accounts no authentic report of bites, and the importation of netting had not begun, but several people were sure they had heard the unmistakable bugle-note which is so familiar to American ears.

Surely the alarm of the English people is something ludicrous. The mosquito is indeed a pestiferous insect, but this country has grown and floruished under his assaults; it has kindled "smudges," erected barricades of filmy net-work, clothed itself with gauze, and exercised its ingenuity in a thousand ways, to keep the intruder off, and, on the whole, it has made life tolerable on the same continent with it. In sooth, the mosquito, though very much of a bore, has characteristics which interest the true student of nature. He is a tireless musician. His enthusiasm for practicing even eclipses that of an amateur flute player in a city boarding house. He is greatly given to blowing his own horn, but that is a fault of most enthusiasts in the musical profession. Yet he is not fastidious about his audience or his reception. He sings alike for rich and poor, and is especially lavish in bestowing his notes upon the unappreciative. He has the impartiality of death, visiting alike the palaces of Kings and the hovels of beggars, and everywhere he, "soaring ever singeth, and singing still doth soar," and not unfrequently those whom he visits become sore. He mounteth up to curtained windows and serenadeth the sleeping beauty, he hies him to the cot of the lowly and joins with the "buzzing night flies" in smoky cribs, and in the "perfumed chambers of the great" makes the kingly couch a "watch case, or a common 'larum bell." Sometimes, indeed, far from human habitation, on loney roads or by the dismal borders of a swamp, he sings his roundelay with perpetual cheerfulness, wasting his sweetness on the desert air, but still he prefers the haunts of men.

There is, in sooth, in the breast of the mosquito a marvelous love for human kind, and, albeit he is not aristocratic, he is a believer in blood. He waits for no invitation, but comes, an unbidden guest, to all festivities. He makes free with the cheek of beauty, thereby exciting the envy of valor. His kisses are sharp and stinging, but they are earnest and expressive of intense affection. He maketh himself at home in all companies, and hath no fear for the dignified, the sullen or the irritable. He percheth on the nose of the judge without fear of committal for contempt; he investigates the ears of the parson with no regard for decorum; he sticketh closer than a brother. In the silent watches of the night he is a faithful visitor at the pillow of pain or trouble, and with inspiriting strains cheers the sleepless. He is not averse to fashion, but goes with the crowd to the Summer resorts. His song is heard by the sea, and his voice is not silent in the mountains. And yet nowhere is this cheerful, patient, creature welcome. He meets with constant rebuffs and is made to feel that he is an outcast and a wanderer. The gentlest of gentle womankind will slay him without compunction, and even those who are "tender over drowning flies" have no pity on him. His tuneful song is accounted a nuisance, his affectionate attentions are repelled with disgust, and, after enduring the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" for a few hours, he seeks a place in which to die, unwept and unsung, he that hath sung so much for others.

But the mosquito is not without his vices, and there is a side of his fate not calculated to awaken sympathy. He is a keeper of late hours, and observeth no regularity or moderation in his habits. His appetite is without limit, and upon it he putteth no curb. Self-restraint is to him unknown, and he drinketh deep and maketh himself drunk, even on the blood of living men. Having gorged himself, he is fain to stagger off, to creep into some corner and perish, the victim of his own uncontrolled appetite, an awful warning to human kind.

We must now confess that we have been doing a wrong and an injustice in speaking of the musquito that is guilty of all this, in the masculine gender, for men of science tell us that it is only the female that sings and that bites, that thrusts itself where it is not wanted, and is a pest and a nuisance. The females are the stronger sex, and exercise all the rights and privileges. The male mosquito is a mild and harmless creature, whose antennæ are gayly plumed, and he contents himself with flitting quietly among flowers, feeding on honey and propagating his kind. His career is short and sweet, spent in "life's low vale remote," where he receives neither curses nor blessings from any living creature. No doubt his spirit is broken, and he must take his inevitable subjection meekly, a sad example of the consequences of female sovereignty.

HUMOROUS ITEMS.

DOCTOR (who has been out for a day's sport)—"It is too bad! Here I've been out all day and not killed a single hare!" Forester—"Prescribe something for the hare, doctor; that will fetch him sure."

A LADY was examining an applicant for the office of maid of all work, when she interrogated her as follows: "Well, Mary, can you scour tinware with alacrity?" "No, ma'am, I always scour it with sand."

A POLITICIAN wishing to compliment a well-to-do farmer, said: "You must have commenced life early, to accumulate such an estate as this?" "Yes," replied the farmer, "I began life when I was a mere baby."

A MAN who was about to be hanged in Alabama, sang, as he stood with the noose about his neck: "Oh! the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor fiendishly wrote: "And the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter than ever."

"Do you believe there are any people who never heard the "Old Hundred?"" asked a musical young lady at the family table. "Lots of folks never heard it," interrupted the precocious young brother. "Where are they, I should like to know?" "In the deaf and dumb asylum."

SOME of the old scholars still live at the Isles, and one of them, eyeing with critical eyes a pretty little yacht that was moored at Star, one day, last year, spied its name, Psyche. Spelt the old man slowly, P-s-y-c-h-e. "Wall, if that aint the durndest way I ever did see to spell fish!" said he.

ONE of the stalls in Washington Market, New York, the other day, displayed a placard upon which it was announced: "A large amount of Bologna sausage for sale." Directly under the advertisement some wag had written. "Dog cheap." The proprietor of the stall said he never knew such a dull day in the sausage trade.

"MOTHER," said little Ned one morning, after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

AN eight-hour man, on going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes on the front stoop, reading a volume of travels. "How's this?" he exclaimed. "Where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied his wife. "I began to get your breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at 2 P. M."

A VERDANT young man who was prying curiously into shop windows was rudely asked by the proprietor of a customerless store what he wanted.

"I wanted to see what you sell here," replied the young countryman.

"We 'sell' fools," was the response.

"Well, you must do a good business, for you're the only one left.

To Can Peaches.

Select *good* fruit. No poor fruit is worth canning or drying. Wipe clean, pare quickly and neatly, cut in halves if they are freestones, in slices if they are clingstones, and put at once into the cans, with water enough to cover them. This will prevent their turning dark, and, if put into the same water in which they are cooked, there will be less flavor lost than if the water were changed. The water may even be hot, and then, if set at once into the bath of hot water in which they are to be cooked, much time will be saved. Pebbles or nails may be spread over the bottom of the kettle, say a wash boiler, in which they are to be heated, the cans of fruit set in, and then water a few degrees warmer than the contents of the can may be poured in between them. (This use of warm or hot water to begin with is only to save time, and it does save a great deal of time.) The whole may be then heated to the boiling point, and boiled ten minutes, or enough to barely cook the fruit. Then lift at once to the table, wipe the tops of the cans and adjust the covers as soon as possible. Some spend a little time in letting out the steam bubbles and filling up with boiling water, but this is no material advantage. Fruit put up in this way is likely to have quite a vacuum above the liquid, but this is no sign of air unless fermentation commences, in which case the fruit should be opened immediately. The cans should be examined daily for a week and then put away in a dry, dark place. If it is also cool that is better, but not essential.—*Science of Health.*

CREMATION SOLEMNITIES

A Fashionable Funeral in Bombay.

If the cremationists have not entirely disappeared from the face of Christendom they may be interested in the description of a fashionable funeral that recently took place in Bombay, where the remains of the Hon. Narayan Wassodeo were reduced to ashes with all the proper solemnities. The rite of combustion was performed at a spot set apart for that purpose in the suburb of Sonopore, where the lamented gentleman had spent a great deal of money in building a shelter and planting trees for the comfort of mourners disposed to look on while the perishable part of their deceased friends exhaled in flames. The body was borne to the burning place in the evening, attended by the relatives of the dead and a long procession of the principal people of Bombay. The sacred fire, which had been kindled with due ceremonies at the house, was carried in front in a brazen vessel by the son of the deceased. Arrived at the ground, the bier, covered with a rich white shawl, was placed upon the ground, and prayers were recited while the attendants made ready the pyre. This was built of logs to a hight of three or four feet, with a layer of sandal wood on top, and a row of posts on each side to prevent the body from falling off. The corpse was then undressed till only a cloth was left about the loins, and placed upon the pyre, with small sticks of sandal wood lightly laid upon it. The son of the deceased is supposed to set fire to the pile, but there was only a constructive compliance with this ceremonial, and after the young gentleman had distributed a few sacred but harmless sparks among the combustibles the mourners were led away and turned their backs while the attendants proceeded to business covering the corpse with a good heap of fuel and setting it aflame in dead earnest. There seems upon the whole to have been much sham about this Eastern rite as there is about our Western obsequies. There was just enough sandal wood to swear by; no spices, jewels, and costly garments were thrown into the flames; and we regret to say that in spite of the holy brazen vessel of fire the pile was finally kindled with matches. There was so much more difficulty in making it burn that oil was thrown upon the wood, a ceremony apparently borrowed from an Irish practice familiar to American housewives—only in case it was cocoanut oil instead of kerosene.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BATTLE BETWEEN OXEN.

A Mortal Eight Days' Conflict.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* relates the following: "Mr. Croydon Chadwick and Mr. Sullivan Erskine have a pasture in common at South China, which they use for the pasturage of cattle. They have the present season had several yokes of cattle in the pasturage. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Erskine have each an ox with a lopped or crooked horn, the right horn of the one and the left of the other having that peculiar formation. These oxen were turned loose into the common pasture, and it was between them that the pitched battle of which we are to speak took place. For several days these cattle had been missing; when the other cattle came up they were not among the number. Becoming alarmed the owners went in quest of them. Coming to an opening in the woods, covering an area of about half an acre, Mr. Chadwick came upon a sickening spectacle. The lopped horns of the oxen were clasped and the exhausted animals united compactly stood face to face waiting for death, having apparently given up the struggle. It is supposed that while they were engaged in play their horns became entangled; failing to disconnect themselves a terrible struggle of several days took place. The open space was literally torn up as though it had been ploughed with a sub-soil plough. When they were turned into the pasture they were large, fat, seven feet oxen, but now they had become so emaciated and famished that a person could almost clasp them round with his arms. They were perfectly docile when found, but Mr. Chadwick could not untie the knot. The horn of each was sunk into the other's head, and it was only by calling help and sawing the horns off that a separation could be effected. There were festering sores where the horns went in. Thus a mortal conflict, lasting eight days, had been going on between these oxen, which in that time had not partaken of any sustenance, and perhaps had not been able to lie down. Their jaws had to be pried open, and gruel administered to them. Their heads had been united so closely that their faces were bare to the bone. It is possible the animals may live."

EARLY VIRGINIA WIVES.

A Cargo of Eleven Maids and One Widow.

The history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, says the Richmond *Whig*, commences with an auction sale—no, however, in a store, but beneath the green trees of Jamestown, where probably the most anxious and interested auction habitues ever known in the history of the world were gathered. In a letter still to be seen, dated London, August 21, 1621, and directed to a worthy colonist of that settlement, the writer begins by saying:

"We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maids, for the wives of the people of Virginia. There has been especial care in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot presently be married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives until they can be provided with husbands."

But the writer of the epistle had little reason to fear that any of the "maidens faire" would be left over. The archives contain evidence to prove that these first cargoes of young ladies were put up at auction and sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco, and it was ordered that this debt should have precedence to all others. The solitary "one widow" went along with the others, for they could not be particular in those days. The good minister of the colony no doubt, had a busy time that day. All was joy and gladness; no storms ahead, no inquisitive clerk to stand and say "Here's the license; fork over that dollar." Nothing of the sort. From some of these couples the first families of Virginia are descended.

A Natural Incubator.

A lady at Patterson, N. J., who kept hens, is credited with having been astonished at the strange manner in which a nestful of eggs were hatched. A quantity of manure had been thrown from the stable, and lately the children heard young chickens in this pile. They at once called the attention of their mother to the fact, who, to solve the mystery, directed that the heap be pulled down. When this was done, a short distance from the surface, a cavity was discovered, in which were nine little chicks. The hen had managed to make her nest in a cavity in the heap, and after laying eleven eggs, the opening had been closed by the stable man piling on more of the cleanings from the stable. The warmth generated in the heap had incubated the eggs, and nine of the eleven hatched out. Some inventor ought to apply for a patent on this original plan for hatching chickens.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874. {

There are no material changes in the local situation as regards monetary affairs. There is a good demand for discounts, and the exchange of moneys seems more active than usual. This necessarily indicates business activity, and there are other evidences of improvement in this particular. Among the evidences of a better outlook for trade is the assurance that the grain report from Europe was in excess of the reality, and that there is very much less grain harvested than was reported a week since. It has been conceded that an active grain trade in this country will necessarily result in general activity in trade. As it is there is growth in the volume of business, the iron trade is improving slowly but steadily, and all the departments of business wear a more healthy aspect. We are confident that what has been gained will be retained, and the outlook is for a steady improvement in business until the winter sets in. Out of the gloom and shadow which settled upon the business of the country like a great pall a year ago we are surely, if slowly, emerging into a brighter light and more cheerful prospects.

Late advices (up to Friday night last) from the South in regard to cotton, place the new crop at some 500,000 bales less than the estimates of a month or six weeks ago, placing it at something like 3,500,000 bales. The weekly report of the *Financial Chronicle*, received by telegraph, up to Friday night, furnishes the following information respecting the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending September 11:

"It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 14,000 bales, against 5,656 bales last week, 5,880 the previous week and 5,286 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1874, 19,708 bales, against 21,531 bales for the same period of 1873-74 showing a decrease since September 1, 1874, of 1,823 bales, of which 5,326 went to Great Britain, 2,700 to France, and 20 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 95,561 bales. From this it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports of this week of 380 bales, while the stocks to-night are 29,593 bales more than they were at this time a year ago."

Upon the future movements of these two staple products, cotton and grain, rests our prosperity.

Dry goods business throughout the past week showed a most encouraging revival. It is to be remarked, however, that business is on a restricted scale while most of the goods purchased as with credits. There is no rush such as may have been in former years, as buyers are unusually careful in their selection of goods, taking only such as they can immediately dispose of, and deferring purchases of others which may not be wanted for a month or so, to another visit.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109⅜	109⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupon	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 1862	112⅝	112⅝
5-20—1864	113⅝	113⅝
" 1865	113⅝	114
" 1865 new	114⅝	116
" 1867	117	116⅞
" 1868—coupons	117	117
10-40's	111⅞	111⅝
Currency 6's	117⅜	117⅝
New 5 per cents	112	112
10-40's—coupons	113⅛	113⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104⅝	103⅝
Erie	34⅞	34⅞
I. C.	92	92
B. H. & E.	4	4
C. C. & I. C.	8⅝	8⅝
St. Paul	36⅜	37⅛
Do. Preferred	67⅜	67⅜
Michigan Southern	73⅜	73⅜
Do Central	74	74
North Western Common	37⅜	37⅜
Do. Pref		15
Rock Island	10⅜	10⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87⅜	87
Pacific Mail	48⅜	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	84⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	25	24⅜
Union Pacific	34	34
Toledo & Wabash	29	29⅛
Harlem	125⅜	126
Chicago & Alton	99⅜	100
Adams Express	101	100
American Express		6⅜
U. S. Express		61⅜
Wm. Fargo & Co. Express		77⅜
Merchants Union Express	17	2
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¾	24
Iron Mounta n	10	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Bid.	Asked
P. R. R.	54⅝	54⅝
" " scrip	103⅝	104
Reading	51⅝	
United Co.'s of N. J.	125	
Old Creek	7⅞	7¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	6⅜	6¾
Central Transportation	44	44½
Elmira do	54	
A. V. R. R. 7-30		89

NEW YORK September 15, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $67,000, and the customs receipts $481,000. The produce exports were $4,591 441. Money 2@2½; prime discounts 5@6, short date. Sterling was firmer at 483¼@484 for sixty days and 485¾@486 for sight. Gold ranged at 109⅛@109¾, and closed at 109¾. Loans were made flat and 1 per cent. The clearings were $15,000,000. State bonds were quiet and firm. Railroad bonds were firm, except C. C. & I. C. firsts, which declined to 69. Governments were firm. Stocks were active and strong in the forenoon, with an advance of ½@1⅝. Northwest common rose to 38¾ and St. Paul common rose from 33¾ to 34⅝, and Lake Shore from 75¾ to 76⅝. Granger stocks were generally firm. The market was generally weak during the last hour of business. Northwest and St. Paul shares were the leading features. Northwest common declined to 36⅛, preferred to 55¾, and St. Paul common to 32⅝. Wabash declined ⅜ per cent., and the remainder of the list ¼ to ¾ per cent. In final dealings, however, a steadier tone prevailed, particularly in Union Pacific, Rock Island, Western Union and Pacific Mail. The decline in the afternoon was based on telegrams from Madison that the Supreme Court of the State had granted an injunction against the railroads. Among the sales were 27,000 shares Western Union, 9 000 Pacific Mail, 9,500 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore 32 000 Union Pacific, 21,000 Northwest, 4 500 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, and 10,000 Wabash.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117⅝; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 113½; do '65, 116; do new, 116; do of '67, 117; do of '68, 117; 10 40s, 111⅞; new 5s, 112; currency 6s, 117⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 74; do new, 74; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79½; Quicksilver, 34½; Adams Express, 106¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77¾; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 66¾; Pacific Mail, 48⅝; N. Y. Central, 103⅝; Erie, 34⅝; do preferred, 51; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 72½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 38¼; do preferred, 55; Rock Island, 100⅜; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 32⅝; do preferred, 51½; Toledo & Wabash, 32⅝; do preferred, 61; Ft. Wayne, 92¼; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 75¾; Panama, 83½; Illinois Central, 90; Union Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109.

LONDON, September 15—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2¾ per cent., or ⅜ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92¾; account, 92¾; 5 20s of '65, 108¾; do '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central, 96; Erie 33, pref. 51

PARIS, September 15.—Rentes 64f 15c.

FRANKFORT, September 15.—5 20s '62 68¾.

COMMERCIAL.
Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.
PITTSBURGH MARKETS.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1874. {

The general markets present nothing new or particularly important, and while our merchants nearly all report trade as being slow and that the inquiry for all the leading staples is confined entirely to meeting immediate requirements, there is, nevertheless, a very fair business in the aggregate. In regard to values, there have been no changes of any consequence since the date of our last report, excepting an advance in Butter. Corn and Oats are reported dull and lower in New York, but the Western markets are still holding their own, while as regards this market, prices have been too low all along, as compared with what they cost at the country shipping points. We are definitely informed that neither of these grains can be laid down at current rates. Nothing in Groceries, Flour or Provisions.

APPLES—We continue to report the market quiet at $1@2 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The arrivals of prime continue light, and, as the supply to day was unequal to the demand, prices were advanced ½@¾ ₱ lb—we now quote at 27@28 for prime, 25@26 for fair to good and 16@25 for common. As noted in our last report, Western shippers have been shipping to the E. & W. when rates were more remunerative than here.

CHEESE—The market for Ohio Factory is firm, and an early advance is expected; we continue to quote at 14@14½.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and not withstanding the arrivals are not large, the supply is in excess of the demand and prices are nominally unchanged at 20@21 ₱ doz.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $6 25@6 75 for Wisconsin and $7@7 50 for Minnesota. We quote figure for choice old stock: red winter, $8@8 50. Rye Flour, $5 75.

GRIDERIES—The grocery trade continues to drag, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is important to which reference has not already been made. Coffee continues dull and weak, while, on the other hand, Sugars are in steady demand and strong at the recent advance. Rice is in fair demand, but offers are expected to further advance, and those interested should act accordingly.

SUGARS—Hard, 11¾ A. No. 12, 10¾; Ex. C. 10¾; Franklin Extra A, 10¼; Golden Extra No. 2, 10¾; American Extra C, 9¾; Yellows, 8¾ ₱ lb. Pure Perfection Yellows, 10½; c. Demerara lic. P. R. 9 @ 10¾c.

COFFEE.—Fancy Roasted, 25c; loose, 24½c; Choice Roasted, 23c; prime, 24c; good, 22c. Java, 3-4 gunpowder Fancy Mocha, 27½; prime, 26; fair, 25; N O. Molasses—Cuba c. 88 prime, 83 fair, 80 @ 82c. Imperial Moda, 75; Syrups, 75.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8¼ prime, 8; Patna, 10; Rangoon, 7¾.

GRAIN—There is no improvement in Wheat in this market and prices remain as last quoted, $1 28@1 35 for red and $1 30 for white. Accordingly as the influence of the crop reports from the east, but we continue former quotations: 95@90—although as yet we have heard of no sales above 87@88. Corn in bulk is selling at 72@73, and in sacks at 75@76. The demand for both of these grains has fallen off materially since the advance in prices—both retailers and consumers are well supplied and, consequently, can afford to hold off. Rye is quiet and nominal at 90@91. No. 2 Spring Barley quotable at $1 10@1 15.

HAY The market for baled is reported a little dull under influence of increased receipts and offerings—We hear of good baled hay sold to day at 22½. Loose may be quoted at $20@21 ₱ ton from country wagons.

POULTRY—Live chickens are quotable at 40@3 ₱ pair, according to size

POTATOES—In better supply and easier; selling at 75@80 ₱ bushel by the car load Sweets selling at 3 50@3 75 ₱ brl and dull.

PROVISIONS—Our dispatches from Chicago and Cincinnati report a firmer and more active market. Following are the current rates: Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13c. Shoulders—Ex. Sugar Cured, 10¼@11; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 13c; Dried Beef—Ex Sugar Cured, 16 Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼ per lb; Short Rib Sides, 14½; Clear Sides, 14½; Mess Pork, per brl, 22½; Lard—Refined for summer use in tres. 10¾; half brls, 10¾; white, 10¾; 3 lb. caddies, 12; 5 lb. do, 10¾. 3 lb. palls, 13; 5 lb. do, 12¾ ₱ lb. 12¾.

PLUMS—$3@4 ₱ bu.

PEACHES Selling at from 75@$1 50 ₱ box, according to size; 2½ quality unchanged.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed quoted at $3.10 to the trade and $3.25 in a jobbing way. No rates for Clover Seed or Flax.

TALLOW—Country, 6¼@6c; city, 8c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, {
TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1874. {

There is no improvement to report in trade, and while hopes are still entertained that there will soon be a change for the better, the outlook we regret to state—is not encouraging. Operators generally feel very much discouraged, and with good reason, too, as the indications just now are that business is destined to be unsatisfactory during the balance of the year. If the railroads would put freights on a basis that would enable refiners to ship to market successfully with other points, they would have no difficulty in finding a market West and South for a good deal of their product, but as it stands, we have little or no show for Western or Southern trade. It seems strange that our Western roads do not make an effort to co-operate with our refiners, as it is for their best advantage as well as the manufacturers. There are, if we mistake not, hundreds of stock cars taken from here West every week empty that might be loaded both ways, and at the rates where they are now they get little or none at all, as our refiners are unable to compete with the product of Western refineries on account of the cost of transportation was reduced, there is no doubt but what the increased shipments would be good all the time of the year, instead of this week of 380 bales, while the stocks to-night are 29 593 bales more than they were at this time a year ago."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH
Chicago.
CHICAGO, September 15, 1874.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1 04; No 2 86c cash; 86¼ seller September; 91¾ seller October; No 3 91c; rejected 90c. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 75¼c cash; 75¾ seller September; 74 seller October; rejected 74¼@75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 40c cash; 40c seller September; 45¾ seller October; rejected 46c. Rye steady; No 1 82c. Barley: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 97@98 cash or seller September; No 3 82@83.

PROVISIONS—Pork active at $14 30 cash; $15 seller the year. Lard: demand active and market advanced; 10¾c cash. Bulk Meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 9¾c cash; short rib middles 13¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 09.

On open board in the afternoon wheat closed steady at 90¾ seller September; 94¼c seller October. Corn quiet at 70½ seller September; 74½c October. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flour: receipts 12,133 bbls; very moderate inquiry; superfine western and State $4 40@5; common to good extra western and State $5@5 45; good to choice do $5 50@6 85; white wheat western extra $5 85@6 40; choice do $6 50@8; St Louis $5 85@8. Rye flour quiet and unchanged at $4 65@5 40. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western $4 10@4 75. Wheat: receipts 126,133 bushels; less active and 1@2c lower at $1 12@1 14. No 3 spring $1 10@1 18; No 2 Chicago $1 18 for choice; No 2 north west spring $1 27@1 28 for choice; No 2 red winter $1 22@1 25½; No 1 do $1 29; No 2 Milwaukee $1 24@1 25½; ungraded Iowa Minnesota spring $1 17; Illinois winter red $1 30 @1 40. Rye quiet and firm at 90@91c. Barley quiet and without decided change. Barley and Malt quiet and steady. Corn: receipts 17 000 bushels; rather more steady; moderate export and home trade inquiry at 91@92c for mixed western; 93@95c for white do; 97@98c for white western. Oats: receipts 26,675 bushels; heavy and lower at 39@41c; mixed western closing at 41@42@46c; white western closing at 45@48c. Hay steady; 60@65c for shipping. Hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar active and very firm at 9½@9¾c for refining; 9¾c for prime. Molasses dull and without decided change. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 4½c; refined 19½c. Rosin steady at $2 25@2 30 for strained. Turpentine dull at 38½c. Tallow steady at 9@9¼c for prime. Eggs steady at 19@20c for western. Pork firmer; new mess $24. Beef quiet; beef hams unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear 13c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾c. Butter: fair to choice Ohio at 23@25c; choice to prime State 27@28c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 15.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet; white $1 10@1 20. Corn steady at 80@83c. Oats steady at 42@43c. Rye firm at 97c. Barley active for fall at $1 25@1 30. Pork scarce and firm; no remaining. Bulk Meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 9¾c cash; short rib middles 13¾c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 09.

On open board in the afternoon wheat closed steady at 90¾ seller September; 94¼c seller October. Corn quiet at 70½ seller September; 74½c October. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Flour; receipts 12,133 bbls; very moderate inquiry; superfine western and State $4 40@5; common to good extra western and State $5@5 45; good to choice do $5 50@6 85; white wheat western extra $5 85@6 40; choice do $6 50@8; St Louis $5 85@8. Rye flour quiet and unchanged at $4 65@5 40. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western $4 10@4 75. Wheat: receipts 126,133 bushels; less active and 1@2c lower at $1 12@1 14. No 3 spring $1 10@1 18; No 2 Chicago $1 18 for choice; No 2 north west spring $1 27@1 28 for choice; No 2 red winter $1 22@1 25½; No 1 do $1 29; No 2 Milwaukee $1 24@1 25½; ungraded Iowa Minnesota spring $1 17; Illinois winter red $1 30 @1 40. Rye quiet and firm at 90@91c. Barley quiet and without decided change. Barley and Malt quiet and steady. Corn: receipts 17 000 bushels; rather more steady; moderate export and home trade inquiry at 91@92c for mixed western; 93@95c for white do; 97@98c for white western. Oats: receipts 26,675 bushels; heavy and lower at 39@41c; mixed western closing at 41@42@46c; white western closing at 45@48c. Hay steady; 60@65c for shipping. Hops unchanged. Coffee steady. Sugar active and very firm at 9½@9¾c for refining; 9¾c for prime. Molasses dull and without decided change. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 4½c; refined 19½c. Rosin steady at $2 25@2 30 for strained. Turpentine dull at 38½c. Tallow steady at 9@9¼c for prime. Eggs steady at 19@20c for western. Pork firmer; new mess $24. Beef quiet; beef hams unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles firm; long clear 13c. Lard firmer; prime steam 9¾c. Butter: fair to choice Ohio at 23@25c; choice to prime State 27@28c. Cheese unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Butter firm; western choice 26@30c. Cheese firm; New York factory quiet at 12@13½c. Eggs steady at 22c. Flour dull; Indiana family extra $5 75@6 25; Ohio do $6 25@6 75; Minnesota steady; red amber $4 25@5 25; white $4 45@6 45. Rye steady; unchanged at 90@96c. Corn quiet and weak at 84@85c. Oats quiet and steady. Barley quiet. Petroleum steady; refined 11¾@12c; crude nominal. Whisky $1 09.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—Flour quiet, steady and firm. Wheat firm; amber western $1 23@1 25. Corn weak at 80@81c. Oats a shade firmer at 35@36c. Rye and Hay unchanged. Pork $23 50@24 00. Bacon nominal; shoulders 10¼@10¾c; clear rib sides 13¾@14c. Hams quiet. Lard 13c. Butter quiet and steady at 26@27c. Coffee unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky: western sold at $1 06; city held at 1 09.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 15.—Cotton dull at 15½@16c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firmer; prime white at 82@83c. Rye steady at 85c. Pork firmer at $24 50. Bacon steady at 10¼@10¾c. Lard quiet; refined 13¼@13½c; kettle nominal. Whisky at 1 09.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1 22; No 1 white Michigan $1 24; No 2 amber Michigan $1 20; No 2 red winter dull and declined; high mixed 79c; low mixed 79@80c; yellow Michigan nominal 79c. Oats steady better; No 1 32; No 2 do; Michigan 31c; white 32@c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra 95@96½c; No 1 $1 18; amber $1 18. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Oats firm at 39.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 15.—Cotton steady at 15¾@15¾c; sales of 400 bales. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Corn scarce at 90@95c; oats firm at 40. Lard firm at 15@15½c. Bacon active at 11¾, 10¾ @16¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 15.—Flour quiet at $5 25@6 50. Wheat firm; amber $1 03@1 08. Corn 77@ 80. Oats 42@45c. Rye steady; unchanged. Bacon: shoulders 10c; sides 13½@14c. Cut meats 9¾@ 10¼@10¾c. Hogs firm at 3 50@4c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 05@1; No 2 do $1 03; No 1 spring $1 07; No 2 do $1 03; rejected 95c; No 2 red winter $1 07; No 2 do $1 03; rejected 95c. Corn steady at 70c. Oats firmer; No 1 white 37c; No 2 do 36c. Rye steady at 82c. Barley firmer; No 2 fall $1 06@1 08; No 3 do 95c; rejected 90c. Provisions unchanged. Receipts—Flour 4,000 bbls; wheat 11,000 bushels; corn 2,000; oats 3,000; barley 1,000; rye 1,000. Shipments—Flour 3,000 bbls; wheat 5,000 bushels; corn 1,000; oats 2,000; barley 1,000; rye 1,000.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 15.—Wheat dull; old No 1 Milwaukee club $1 21; new No 1 white Michigan $1 21; extra do $1 24. Corn steady at 85c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 15.—Wheat firmer at $1 09@1 13. Corn steady at 81@82c. Oats firmer and in better demand at 36@37c. Petroleum unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 15.—Cattle: receipts to-day, 2 536, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,850 head or 629 cars, against 484 cars the same time last week; market opened sluggishly, with no sales to speak of, and at 25c prices, buyers hanging off for a decline; run of stock is fair; average good to prime, with some fine droves of prime Ohio stock for which 5 40 was asked; offerings of fancy grades were light. Clearance steers ranging $4 15@5 25; fair to good shipping steers, $3 75@4 10; medium to good butchers' steers, $3 25@3 75; inferior to common do, $2 75@3 25; bulls, $2 25@3 75; cows, $2 25@3 25; stockers, $2 75@3 50; sheep: receipts 200 head; market quiet and unchanged.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.—Wool firm and in fair demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 44@45c; X 43@44c; medium delaine and combing 47@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 47@48c; medium 48@50c; coarse 47@50c; combing washed 48@50c; unwashed 40@42c; extra and merino pulled 44@46c; No 1 and super pulled 46@48c; No 2 do 42@44c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The package trade was only moderately to-day, but an active jobbing business prevailed, and large numbers of buyers were present from all sections. Cotton goods are quiet, but continually steady. Prints are unchanged, but with the following changes: Manchester side bands 9¼c, B wood side bands and fancy 9c, and Peabody side bands 9c. Ormond's side band style 9c. Fancies are in good demand and closely sold up by agents.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Cotton: net receipts, 273 bales; gross 256 bales; futures closed weak; sales of 23,200 bales: September 15 21-32c; October 15 13-32c; November 15 13-32c; December 15 15-32c; January 15 31-64c; February 15 29-32@15 31-32c; March 16 3 16 @16 7-32c; April 16 7 16@16 9-16c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Beef Cattle—Extra cattle were dull and rather lower this week. 3,100 head arrived and sold at 7@7¾c for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6@6¾c for fair to good do, and 4@5½ ₱ lb. gross for common to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 14,000 head sold at 4@5 ₱ pound gross, according to condition. Hogs were firmly held; 5,000 head sold at $10@10 per cwt net, or 7½@8c per lb gross.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO September 14—There was a noticeable falling off in the order trade for Timothy, and owing to this fact the market was rather quiet, but prices were steady at $2 50@2 85—prime at $2 70@2 75. Flax was in good demand and firmer at $1 75 for good crushing and $1 80 for choice. Hungarian millet and Clover were nominally firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber Black & S; 1 do J C Bidwell; 150 brls lime Mills & Co; 9 do onions Marsden & Co; 75 do J A Graff & Son; 17 do Alkens & Co; 8 brls cases F Pollard; 1 box scales Fairbanks, M & Co; 2 cases varnish D F McIntire; 1 do G H Dunbar & Son; 5 do George A Kelly & Co; 50 brls potatoes A Rutenbeck; 16 boxes g ware Cunningham & Co; 25 chairs W H Leeper; 9 boxes mdse Fleming & Allen; 4 brls whisky C B Harrah; 3 do T C Bigelow; 1 box organ L A Norton; 7 brls grass Wm Mallady & Co; 6 crates wringers Boyd & Co; 4 brls do Stevenson & Boyd; 10 pails tobacco W A McClung; 10 do J W & L Parker; 17 brls s ware Mills, Buhl & Co; 1 box mdse Swearer; 3 pcs carriages Kelly & Co; 1 box mdse Laughlor & Co; 6 boxes ware J P Swift & Co; 1 do mdse Wm Bingham & Co; 1 do Gilmore & Co; 20 brls A D Mason; 500 boxes flour Watt, Lamb & Co; 5 brls apples Vansycler & S; 4 do E Fox & Co; 3 do eggs P Duffy & Co; 5 cases mdse Gray & Co; 250 sk flour D Wallace; 4 brls eggs and butter J H Loh & Co; 21 pcs s ware W F Taggart & Son; 1 do H H Gailey & Co; 1 do mdse Hussey & Co; 2 cars straw Fairman & H; 329 bales paper Godfrey & C; 9 brls potatoes and apples W McClurg; 1 box books J P Foster; 5 bdls paper S & W Neal; 10 crates grapes Egin & S; 1 case cigars E Poertner.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car I seed Thompson & L; 1 do ch ngles G A Fawcett; 1 do potatoes W Hallett; 20 bags do Agnew & L; 5 brls sugar 25 pkgs groc H J McCracken Bro; 16 brls flour J H Loh & Co; 60 sks rags Harrison & Mc; 1 box resp Dunlevy Bro; 10 do candles Johnston & C; 8 do do Rochfield Bro; 40 do J J Howard; 21 do Voigt & McG; 7 crates peaches Morrison & C; 1 box do Aiken W & Co; 60 do H Ben Jr; 20 do Voigt & McG; 1 do Head C & Co; 1 car s iron R Taylor; 1 do potatoes J A Graff & Son; 1 do do W J Steel Bro; 1 do do J O Brien; 1 do Vansycler & S; 50 brls sugar Voigt M and Co; 1 car bar M F Herron and Co; 50 brls oil 52 rns lard F Seibert and Co; 50 do bacon Rea H and R; 1 car flour B H Young; 37 bags seed H Rea Jr; 90 coils lard J P Hanna and Co; 100 do Walker Cand Co; 8 tres plcks s leather Dilworth Bro; 180 bags t seed A Kirkpatrick and Co; 700 brls flour owners; 2 cars hay H J McCracken Bro; 2 do J and W Farrier; 1 do O Ferson and Co; 25 brls suralls Casey Fand Co; 15 do do M McCullough; 40 t hgs lard Walker Cand Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car coopersge W L Barton; 1 do flour feed Hack & S; 1 do malt Lee & W; 2 brls flour Wolford & H; 1 car staves Central Ref Co; 38 crates peaches J Benson; 11 do J & G H Mackrell; 16 do W Crafts; 41 hides Wattsach & Son; 1 car lard G Seward; 1 do 2 brls tallow J W Merriman; 1 car I seed M B Surnam; 1 car hay John Rose; 2 cars lime H Imes & Co; 1 car shingles Hard & Co; 1 do flour feed Rea; 1 car lumber Mullin S & Co; 1 box oil cases H Hardie; 1 car s pipe J Mullin; 15 pgs mdse Beckfield & N.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST LOUIS R. R.—27 pkgs bacon Johnston C S & Co; 5 do do Sloan & Co; 5 do bacon J H Parker; 250 sks flour M B Saidam; 10 do do tobacco Curry & M; 300 brls flour Hinde McC & Co; 50 do do; 100 sks do meal Seward; 800 do flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 350 do t seed Thompson & L; 10 pkgs tobacco Carter Bros & Co; 5 do T J Williams; 30 do C C Barr; 1 car s feed R Knox & Son; 330 brls flour T C Jenkins; 100 do Elwood & McC; 200 brls paper McElroy & Co; 47 p c tobacco M Heyl.

RECEIPTS OF PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats H J McCracken Bro; 1 do 2 do barley Hrock McC & Co; 2 do oats 1 do rye L G Graff & Co; 1 do corn 1 do oats L C Newson; 1 do W C Barret; 1 do corn M F Herron & Co; 1 do barley M Weil & Co; 1 do wheat Marshall K & Co; 1 do oats A B Hewitt.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 BUSH. CHOICE Timothy Seed, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 110 Water street. au
August 13, 1874.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—feet and tenths.	Change in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours.	Wind.	Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft. in.		
Cairo, Ill.	5	—1	5 NW		Cloudy.
Cincinnati O.	3	6	—2 N		It Rain.
Davenport.	2	7	S		Clear.
Fort Sully	5	4	S		Fair.
Keokuk.	2	11	—2 N		Clear.
Leavenworth.	1	3	+1 NE		Clear.
Louisville.	2	10	—1 NW		Cloudy.
Memphis.	4	6	—1 8 NW		Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	2		—4 NW		Lt Rain.
Omaha	4		—4 SE		Clear.
Pittsburgh.		6	NW		Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	1	3	—1 NW		Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	6	8			Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	2	—1 SE		Clear.
Vicksburg.	11	2	—6 SW		Cloudy.
Yankton.	8	11	+1 S		Clear.
Dubuque.	4	8	+2 NW		Cloudy.
LaCrosse	3	2	N		Fair.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The weather was cloudy and threatening all day yesterday, and at this writing the prospects are very favorable for rain. There has been considerable rain in the west within the past few days, and we will no doubt have some here. We are in hopes a good deal of it within the next 48 hours, as there has not been such a protracted drouth for many years.

Capt. John L. Rhodes at last accounts was still improving, and hopes to be out in a few days.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial says: Mr. Joe Abbott called on us last night to say that he had succeeded in blowing out the wreck of the sunken wharf-boat, at Rising Sun, with torpedoes, and that steamers can now land in safety at the lower end of the remnants of the wreck.

—The Paducah Kentuckian says: Some of our Captains who have licenses as pilots will steer their own boats before paying the war prices now exacted by the Pilots' Association, and employ Captains to take their places on the roof.—Captain D. D

HOME NEWS.

Falling Wall.

Yesterday afternoon a part of the retaining wall of the Connellsville Railroad, on Second avenue, between Soho and Liaden station, fell down and carried with it a number of telegraph poles. The fall was the result of the grading that is being done in the improvement of Second avenue.

Compensation of Collectors.

A sub-committee of the Finance Committe held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Controler's office for the purpose of considering the compensation to be allowed the collectors of delinquent taxes. After some discussion it was decided to fix the per centage at the same rate it was last year, namely, ten per cent to those collectors having large wards and small collections and five per cent to those having small wards and large collections.

Boy Hurt.

On Monday evening a boy named Stephen Glover was sitting on Robinson street, near where it is crossed by the Fort Wayne railroad, when a wagon passing close to him, caught one of his feet and jerked him under the wheels, which ran over him, cutting his head quite badly and inflicting painful bruises on his arms and body. He was taken to his home on Grantham street, between Lowrie and Robinson streets, and Dr. Rimage being sent for, dressed his wounds and made him feel much easier.

Court House Improvement.

The business of the Sheriff's office has of late so rapidly increased, that the County Commissioners have begun to look about for better accommodations for that official and his clerks and deputies. An addition to the Court House, consisting of a wing something like the Treasurer's office is contemplated, and the matter is now under consideration. If it is built the addition will be fifty by one hundred feet, and will be built on the south-east corner, on the opposite side from the Treasurer's office. The estimated cost is five thousand dollars.

The Window and Flower Gardener.

This is the euphonious title of a new monthly sixteen page paper published in New Brighton, by the second number of which is before us, and is very creditable to the editors and publishers, Messrs. Catlin and Everson, and to the *Beaver Valley News* press on which it is printed. The present number, which is a *forestaste of its* quality, is filled with original and select articles, such as the title suggests, on floraculture, horticulture, &c. Every person who has a garden or farm, or even a front door yard, should subscribe for this excellent papaer. Price only $1 per annum.

Special Election in the Second Ward, Allegheny.

In pursuance to the proclamation issued by Mayor Fleming an election was held in the Second ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of electing a member to Select Council, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. George D. Riddle. The election passed off very quietly, but 136 votes being cast, and of that number Mr. Alfred Slack received 135, the other one vote cast for Mr. Wm. Stuart, who was not a candidate. The election was so quiet that some of the saloon keepers in the ward did not know of it until some time during the morning, when they hastily closed their doors in compliance with the law requiring saloons to be closed on election days.

ROBBED OF GOLD.

A Californian Relieved of $240 in a Liberty Street Hagnlo.

One day toward the close of last week, John Smith arrived in this city from California, and being inveigled into a house of ill repute on Liberty street, near the Union depot, he was there robbed of twelve twenty dollar gold pieces. On Saturday last he was arrested by a patrolman for drunkenness, and after a hearing was sent to jail for a brief term, having said nothing about the loss of his money. On Sunday his fine was paid by his friends in this city and he was released. On Monday he visited the Mayor's office and stated that he had been robbed of $240 in gold, detailing the circumstances under which it was done, and expressing the belief that he had been drugged. He also made an information charging Maggie Butterfield and Joseph Trump with having committed the crime. The case was placed in the hands of Detective John Messner, who succeeded yesterday evening in arresting Maggie. She was lodged in the Central Police Station and will have a hearing before the Acting Mayor at eight o'clock this morning. While investigating the affair, Detective Messner discovered that a colored woman, who acts in the capacity of servant at the bagnio where the robbery was committed, had a gold watch and chain in her possession, but on being interrogated she said that Smith had given it to her. Trump has not yet been arrested, but the Detective is on the alert for him.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The announcement of the first production in Pittsburgh, of Dickens' drama of Dombey & Son, will doubtless attract a crowded house. Mr. Florence will play the part of *Captain Cuttle*, in which he has gained a reputation second only to that of Burton, who played the part originally. The piece also introduces the characters of Mr. Dombey, Florence, Susan Nipper, Walter Gay, Jaxey Bagstock, "rough and tough and devilish sly"—Mrs. Skewton, Carker, Joe Bunsby, who could give "an opinion as is an opinion," and many others all familiar to the admirers of the great novelist. Mr. Florence is said to be the very embodiment of "a ancient mariner." The drama will be followed by a new farce written by Mr. Florence entitled "Papa's Consent." Dombey & Son can only keep the stage two nights, as a new society comedy—Cousin Jack—will be produced for Florence's benefit on Friday evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Sam. Sanford's Old Time Minstrels attracted another large audiences at the Academy of Music last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, thus proving their great popularity with Pittsburgh amusement seekers. The old songs of the long ago, remembered by our citizens when minstrelsy was in its first bloom, are sweetly rendered by the various members of the company eliciting round after round of applause. Those who are present can fully enjoy the refreshing presentation of old melodies, and the revival of the rich old burlesques that gave "cook opera" its original name and fame. The entertainments given by Sanford's Minstrels are such that they do not often visit the stone at Haight's run, and find that the patronage bestowed upon them is highly enjoyable, and are patronized by ladies and gentlemen, old and young.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* thinks that it is impossible to make the modern hired girl funny on the stage. The subject is too solemn to be trifled with.

IN a Florentine theatre a short time since the orchestra, not being paid, left at the end of the second act of the opera, and the intelligent public pressed smashed everything in the house in return for their disappointment.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says: "Miss Adelaide Lee-Neilson will return to San Francisco next April. She will find the "Neilson Hat" fever at its height then, judging from the progress it has already made. At least one in three of her sex wear them now."

THE "Caroline Richings-Bernard Musical Union" will open its season of costume concerts for 1874 at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening next, when "The Tyrol," a vocal symphony by Ambroise Thomas, in five movements, descriptive of pastoral life, will be sung.

THE TEMPERANCE WARFARE.

Meetings Last Night—The Gathering on Fifth Avenue—The Temperance Question Discussed—A Prohibition Meeting Held at East Liberty—The Enthusiasm Displayed by Both.

Last evening witnessed considerable interest in temperance circles, two meetings being held, and the enthusiasm wakened up. The first meeting was held under the auspices of Mrs. M Tutell's Crusading Band, in the Fifth avenue M E church, Rev. J. Grant, pastor. This assemblage convened in the pretty and spacious lecture room of this church, the unpropitious weather seeming not to have any depressing influence upon the attendance.

The meeting was organized about half past seven o'clock, Mrs. Tutell presiding and Miss Dorcas Byrnes wielding the Secretarial quill.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Grant, which was followed with the singing of a hymn and another prayer by Mrs. Miller.

Addresses were then made by the Rew Mr. Boyer, Mr. Miller and Mr. David Gillespie, who discussed the temperance question in all its aspects. They showed its evils, and argued that law should be brought into effect to curb the traffic, or crush it altogether. At the conclusion of these addresses

Mrs. Tutell announced that the meeting was open to any advocates of the liquor interest who might have any counter arguments to offer. The meeting had been called for the especial purpose of giving both sides a fair hearing, and the audience would be pleased to hear from the anti temperance side.

There was no response to this invitation, and the people still being in a speech-hearing order, Messrs. R. H. Brosius, of Ohio, and Mr. Hetherington made brief addresses, which completed the programme. The audience frequently manifested their appreciation of the sentiments uttered by the different speakers, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

THE PROHIBITION RALLY.

The second out-door mass meeting of the Prohibition campaign was held last night at the corner of Lincoln and Frankstown avenues. There was a fair attendance notwithstanding the disagreeables. Mr. George Finley presided and Mr. Joseph H. Turner acted as Secretary.

Mr. J. M. Sayford, of Harrisburg, was first called upon. He dwelt particularly upon license laws and claimed even if they were right, they had been a failure. Every man had a right by natural law to sell liquor, neither had he a right by common law; it was simply a legislative right. The power that gave can take the right away. That it was the duty of every man to rise higher than feelings of partisanship and cast his ballo for sober and moral men. No man has a right to be neutral on such important questions. It was, is, and always will be a political question and must be decided at the polls. The speaker appealed to all men for the sake of humanity and of their families to vote for prohibitionists regardless of party. He said the law protects your child up through boyhood, and at the age of 21 takes away its protection and gives the son over to the traffickers in drink, and allows him to drink until he becomes a drunkard, and then say now stop, you have done enough you must not sell to the drunkard.

Following Mr. Sayford, addresses were made by the Rev. R. E Swift, M. J. Finn and Gen. F. H. Lane, and at half past nine o'clock the meeting adjourned.

THE WATER EXPENSION.

Bids for the Rising Main to the Hiland Reservoir—An Omission in the Specifications—The Discharge of Engineer Shields Confirmed—Chief Engineer Kennedy Reports no over Estimates—The Stone at Haight's Run.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last night for the purpose of awarding the contract for the rising main from the pumping house at Negley's Run to the Hiland avenue reservoir. The pipes are to be fifty inches in diameter and will aggregate about three thousand six hundred feet in length. A large number of contractors were present at the session, and Mr. Mitchell, the chairman, announced that if any one desired to put in a bid they would be allowed to do so. None however were presented.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, but before approving them Mr. R. B. Brown desired to know if Assistant Engineer Shields had been legally removed.

Chairman Mitchell stated that if nine members, which, according to the rules of Councils, constitute a quorum, can approve pay rolls amounting to $100,000 and over, they surely have the power to dismiss an officer.

The explanation was deemed satisfactory and the minutes were approved.

OMISSION IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.

Mr. Mitchell then called the attention of the committee to the oversight of the mechanical Engineer in not stating, in the specifications for the rising mains, what quality of iron was to be used in the expansion joints in the wrought iron pipes. The specifications are very long and the omission was purely an oversight in writting them out. The expansion joints, however, are only applicable to wrought iron pipes.

Mr. Harrison moved that the awarding of the contract be postponed until the specifications could be corrected.

THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lowry was called and stated to the committee that the omission was accidental. He also said that he has since thought that the expansion joints, and the quality of iron that they shall be composed of, could be inserted in the contract which will be made with the successful bidder. The difference in the cost would be slight, if any at all.

Mr. Aull moved that the bids be returned to the bidders until such time as the specifications would be re-advertised.

Mr. Anderson thought as it was an immaterial omission that the matter should not be postponed any longer on account of so slight an oversight.

Mr. Aull withdrew his motion and Mr. Harrison did the same with his motion.

Mr. Fulton presented the following:

Resolved, That the committee reserve the privilege, before letting the contract, to correct the specifications on wrought iron mains so far as to set forth the direction of the grain of the iron at the joints.

It was stated that as the quality of the joints would have to be of the same quality as that of the pipes, the only difference would be how the grain of the iron in the joints was to run, whether lengthwise or across. After considerable discussion the resolution was passed.

Mr. Fox was opposed to opening the bids because of the omission in the specifications.

PROTEST FROM MR SMITH.

A communication was read from Mr. William Smith, protesting against any contract being let for making the rising mains, as he considers them as being in his original contract with the late Water Commission, which provides that he shall furnish all pipes for the water extension. Received and filed.

The committee then commenced opening the bids which were as follows:

BIDS FOR PIPE.

Jesse W. Starr & Sons, Camden, N. J.: 50 inch curve pipe $69 per ton, cast iron 2¼ inches thick; 50 inch angle bell $55 per ton, 2 inches thick; 50 inches straight $52 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inch straight $53 per ton, 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch straight $54 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch branches $60 per ton.

James Rees, Pittsburgh: 50 inch curve $78 per ton, cast iron 2¼ inches thick; 50 inch angle bell $71.25 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inches straight $70.70 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inch straight $69.95 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch straight $69 95 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch branches $100.

William Smith, Pittsburgh: 50 inch curve pipe $64.54 per ton, cast iron 2¼ inches thick; 50 inch angle bell 64.50 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick, 50 inch straight $64 50 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inches straight $64 50 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch straight $64.50 per ton, cast iron; 50 inch flange $80.00 per ton, cast iron.

James Marshal & Co., Pittsburgh: 50 inch curve pipe $86 per ton, cast iron 2¼ inches thick; 50 inch angle bell $59 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inch straight $59 per ton, cast iron 2 inches thick; 50 inch straight $59 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch straight $44 81 per ton, cast iron 1¾ inches thick; 50 inch straight $44 81 per ton, cast cast iron 1¼ inches thick; 50 inch branches $60 per ton, cast iron.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to report to the committee how many tons of wrought iron pipes and how many tons of cast iron pipes will be needed for the rising main, and how much it will cost to lay each kind, and to finish the main complete, in accordance with the lowest bids, on each kind of pipe presented to the committee, also to report the relative strength of cast and wrought iron pipes.

NO OVERESTIMATES.

Chief Engineer Kennedy reported that there were no over-estimates in regard to Hiland Reservoir excavations, which were found upon remeasuring the work, but that on the contrary, the city owed the contractor for 1,000 cubic yards of excavation which had been done by the contractor and for which he has not yet been paid.

Mr. R. B. Brown wanted to know whether there might not be a mistake in that measurement.

Mr. Kennedy assured the committee that the new measurement, which was made by Mr. McClelland, who is now in charge of Hiland avenue reservoir, was correct.

Mr. Brown expressed his dissatisfaction at the haste with which Mr. Shields was discharged.

Considerable discussion of an unimportant nature took place, none of the members becoming in her heated during the debate.

The estimate presented by Mr. Kennedy, showing that the earth excavations are 12,000 cubic yards more than the contractor has been paid for, was finally approved and the contractor ordered to be paid.

THE DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

Mr. Aull stated that although there was a quorum at the last meeting, some doubts existed as to the legality of the discharge of Mr. Shields because a majority of the committee were not present. As there was a full majority on hand last night he moved that the action of the committee at the previous meeting, in discharging Mr. Shields, be reaffirmed. Carried by a vote of eleven ayes to three noes.

A ROCKY POINT.

An opinion was read from the City Solicitor stating that the committee could not compel the contractor to use stone at Haight's run, and paid for by the city to be placed in Brilliant Hill reservoir. As the Hiland reservoir now, work has been stopped on Brilliant Hill reservoir.

A resolution was passed directing the contractor to give a written guarantee to the Committee that he will use the stone at Haight's run, in Hiland reservoir, before the commence will allow him to quarry and deliver, because the Haight's run stones have already been paid for by the city, for Brilliant Hill reservoir.

On motion adjourned to meet next Saturday night.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

205 Penn Avenue.

This Institute has been doing first-class work in this community for many years. Its graduates, male and female, have entered creditably and stand well in all the Eastern Colleges. The present Principal, Dr. Newell, formerly President of Allegheny City College, has been engaged in these cities and elsewhere, as a practical educator for over a quarter of a century, with marked success. Under the care of a gentleman of such scholarship and experience, aided by a faculty of high standing and talent, the pupils in attendance cannot fail to make most satisfactory progress. And, as one of the finest and most spacious residences on Penn avenue, is entirely thrown open to the business of the Institute, the health and comfort of the young ladies are amply provided for. Places may be secured in this most respectable and popular school by applying this week to Dr. Newell.

Dr. Gate French,
Destiny,
258 Penn Avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Hippodrome next.

····The military fever has been high this week.

····Livery stable keepers report business brisk.

····The oil men are still debating the "shut down."

····Real estate is not changing hands so briskly now.

····The Prison Society couldn't secure a quorum yesterday.

····Peaches were a drag in the Allegheny market yesterday.

····The Prohibitionists have actively inaugurated their campaign.

····The humid showers were welcomed by the thirsty earth last evening.

····Allegheny was the first city in the State to build an Armory for the boys.

····The Musquito—the champion bill sticker of the age. Hand him the belt.

····A mad dog was shot on Madison avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

····Pittsburghers just carry the bells now in the boating line where-ever they go.

····Farmers report the fruit crop as exceptionally large—particularly in the apple line.

····Pittsburgh can turn out more, and better amateur oarsmen than any city in the Union.

····The Central Branch of the W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting next Thursday at 4 P. M.

····From out of your abundance, remember the fruit and flower charity—114 Smithfield street.

····The Allegheny Park Commission met last evening, and approved bills amounting to $338 17.

····Has that project for extending Federal street, Allegheny, out into the country received its quietus?

····Our oarsmen are looking forward with interest to the regatta that takes place at Chautauqua Lake Sept. 21st.

····The new Race Course of William Mathews at Slate Lick, on the West Penn Railroad, was opened last week.

····Governor Hartranft is reported to be one of the greatest horse fanciers and best judges of the equine, in the State.

····The Battery Boys kept, "open house" yesterday, for their friends, who called in numbers to see the new headquarters.

····With plenty of water in the basin, now the fountains in the Park can be brought into use to the pleasure of visitors.

····The "boys" have laid away the dread implements of horticulture, and are down again to the dull routine of prosaic business.

····It will be a year yet before all the streets under improvement in accordance with the provisions of the Penn avenue act are finished.

····A Bohemian was struck with a beer glass at a Bohemian ball, Allegheny, on Monday evening, and a severe wound inflicted on his face.

····The soldier in the East Park wears a more benignant smile now that Allegheny has practically manifested some gratitude for the vets. by erecting this statue.

····The Register yesterday took further testimony in the Evan Reese contested will case. He will hear the arguments of counsel on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

····Tread softly and speak gently around the domestic hearth, as this fact observing time and the household barometer indicates an atmosphere surcharged with electricity.

····The strike among the boys employed at the South Side glass house has ended. The striker is now back to work at all the factories except that of Bakewell, Pears & Co.

····The Acting Mayor yesterday dismissed from the police force Officer Rosensteel, whose beat was on the South Side. Several charges were made against him of being drunk while on duty.

····The miners want 3½ cents per bushel for mining coal, and the operators won't pay over 3¼ cents. It is altogether likely that the places of the striking diggers will be filled with Italians.

····Any one knowing of any of the descendants of Samuel Snowden, McVey, who moved to the neighborhood of Pittsburgh in the early part of this century, will learn of something of interest by addressing Box 181, Pottsville, Pa.

····Let credit be given to whom credit is due. It was not the whartmaster, as the *Chronicle* has it, saving the lumber in the new water mark put in at the river, but the Signal Officer, who suggested the improvement and paid for it to.

····The "Concordia," a collection of choice four part songs for male voices, has just been published by Messrs. Schaeffer & Koradi, Philadelphia. It is arranged with English and German words, and is a fine addition to the song literature of the day.

····The grass withers, the flowers fade, the leaves fall, the fly gives forth a consumptive wail, but the agile musquito sublimely indifferent, and without a tear for all this wide-spread mourning, girdeth up his loins and forageth with satanic enthusiasm.

····Mont. McKisky, who deliberately stopped on Monday night in front of the residence of Wm. M. Smith, on First avenue, and commenced to discharge the contents of his revolver through the windows, was sent to Claremont yesterday morning for six months.

····The new steam fire engine for the Ninth ward, Allegheny, which was ordered some months ago from the Amoskeag works, arrived in Allegheny city last evening. It will probably be tested to-day, after which it will be placed in the Engine House on Refuge street, Ninth ward.

····Last evening about six o'clock a little fellow named Charley Whiston was knocked down and run over by a buggy at the corner of Diamond and Federal streets, Allegheny. His head was slightly gashed, but otherwise he escaped injury. Dr. M. W. Wallace rendered medical services.

····On Monday evening as a young man named Robert Fairman was driving along Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, the axle of the buckwagon broke as he was crossing the railroad track, and the horse becoming frightened, ran off. Mr. Fairman was thrown out and badly bruised.

····As Captain Joseph A. Sloss, accompanied by his brother John, and Captain N. Pollard, were returning home yesterday morning in a barouche from Mckeesport, the horses ran away at Six Mile Ferry, and Captain Sloss and his brother were thrown out and severely bruised, while Mr. Pollard escaped unhurt.

····A young man while sleeping on the platform of the Union Depot yesterday morning was robbed of a gold watch and chain. A little girl saw the theft, and informing the Depot Police the thief was arrested, but the youth was so bad to convey his property that he declined to prosecute the robber and he was allowed to go.

····Isaac and Elizabeth Wilkinson yesterday commenced a suit in the District Court against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, for $5,000 damages. They allege that their child Maggie J. Wilkinson was killed at Charliers borough, on May 21, 1873, while crossing the Pan-handle track, owing to the negligence of the Railroad Company.

····In the Criminal Court yesterday during the hearing in the case of John Conley, charged with felonious assault and battery on the person of John Fitzpatrick, Patrick Conley was placed upon the witness stand. He acted in such a coarse and impudent manner while giving his testimony that Judge Stowell committed him to jail for contempt of Court.

····Last evening about five o'clock as a young man named Whiston was riding on horseback along Federal street, Allegheny, the animal took fright at the corner of Diamond street, and the rider was thrown against the curb stone, receiving several wounds on his head. He was removed to Dr. Wallace's office, where his injuries were dressed and he was then assisted to his home on Sandusky street.

····For some time since the pastor of Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, has been appealing to the congregations of all denominations in this city to do something towards helping to pay off the debt hanging over the house of worship. The Sabbath school of the Sixth U. P. Church, a day or two since forwarded, $50 for the good object. This was the first subscription received from any of our churches and it is to be hoped that the example will be followed by many. Many others of our churches and Sabbath schools.

····Early yesterday morning Officers Kennedy and Young arrested Robert McCutcheon for entering the house of Mrs. Dwyer on Tunnel street, and being also guilty of the more indecent assault upon her, he stole her pocket-book containing twenty-three dollars and ran off. The patrolmen found him in a house on South Side, be paid, and that the bill of Dr. Pollock, amounting to $85 for attending the general injuries of officer Hagar, be disallowed on the ground that if the City Physician had been sent for he would have attended to the minor hurts of Mr Hagar. The report was received and adopted.

A petition for a policeman at the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street, was referred to the Mayor.

The resignation of Major Hartzell, noted above, was, on motion of Mr. Milligan, accepted and the thanks of the Committee extended to the Clerk for his efficient services.

On motion adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record in Recorder Richardson's office since our last report:

R. Breed to Adolph Bucher, May 29, 1871; three lots in R. E. Breed's plan at Birmingham station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Price $790

City of Allegheny to Charles McQuiley, Aug. 26, 1873; lot Millvale borough 23¾x130 feet. Price $720

John S. Miller to James Miller, July 15, 1874; one-eighth of lot on Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, city. Price $1,000

John Hunt r Jr. to William Miller, June 22 1874; lot in Bellevue borough 52x132 feet with buildings. Price $450

Alex. McBane to William Gorman, May 19, 1874, lot on Eva street, Twentieth ward, city, 21x101 39-100. Price $350

Rajason Nester to John Raffenach, August 26, 1874, lot of ground on Meadow street, South Side, city, 20x60 in trust for benefit of children of party of first part. Price $10

Joseph W. Eckley to Martha R. Mariz, March 20, 1874, lot in Wilkinsburgh, 66x132 feet with buildings. Price $5,500

Elizabeth F. Denny to Charles B. Loeth, July 17, 1874, lot on south west corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue 60x100 feet with buildings. Price $5,600

George H. Cole to Augustus P. Cole, November 22, 1873; quit claim to fourteen acres and 144 perches of land in Stowe township. Price $1

W. W. Grier to Isabella Grier, September 11, 1874; sixteen lots in Verona borough with buildings. Price $10,000

Mary Marley to Abraham Robinson, October 29, 1870; lot in Elizabeth borough, 60x120 feet. Price $250

James W. Miller to Thomas C. Strone, April 4, 1874; lot in McKeesport, 37x140 feet with buildings. Price $1,500

Jos. M. Wadsworth to Benjamin Carpenter, September 14, 1874; seven lots in Tarentum borough. Price $4,600

The Union Bridge,

at the Point, will be opened for travel on October 1st.

TTHS 8

Pittsburgh Female College

Opens Sept. 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

PERSONAL.

···Major Hartzell has resigned as Clerk of the Police Committee.

···Hartranft hied homeward to Harrisburg yesterday morning at two o'clock.

···John J. Henderson, District Attorney of Crawford County, is back in Pittsburgh.

···Mr. David Crawford, Allegheny Mayor's clerk, returned last evening from a ten days' trip to Ohio.

···Charley Duff, of Common Council, has been ill for several weeks and is not yet able to leave the house.

···General Frank Herron, of New Orleans, and his wife and daughter, are at Steubenville, Ohio, the guests of W. F. Stark, Esq.

···City Superintendent Davis, of Allegheny, is buzzing around among the schools just now, with as much cheerfulness as an energetic bee, bent on business in clover time.

···The voters of the Second ward, Allegheny, were not disposed to dawdle over the matter, and as a result Hon. Alfred Slack goes into Select Council by a unanimous vote.

···Messrs. Ross, W. Drum, Wm. Witherow and George J. Gorman will struggle with the nomination of a ticket to be voted for at the next meeting of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association.

···Nick Deumarsh, of Pittsburgh, will row over the three mile course above the Top Mill, at Wheeling, on Saturday afternoon next upon a wager of $100 against time. He is to row the three miles in twenty minutes.

···Col. John Frazier, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College, Washington county, and commander of the 140th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has just been nominated by the Republicans of Kansas, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

···Eph Morris arrived at St. Johns, New Brunswick, yesterday morning. A dispatch from him states that he is much pleased with the course, which is a smooth, beautiful sheet of water much like the Saratoga course. He was received by the boating men of St. Johns in a kind and courteous manner, and the citizens of the place treat him very cordially.

···Among the registrations yesterday at the Central Hotel were the following: J. J. Cromwell and George W. Ellis, Philadelphia; Charles J. Wegner and M. Litter sr., Baltimore; V. L. Daly, Gibsontown, Pa; James Campbell, Dayton, Ohio; J. B. Lindsey, Mrs. R. Stroniger and Miss Jennie Stronider, Waynesburg, Pa; B. Dougherty, Petrolia, Pa.; Ezra McConnell, Cadiz, Ohio; Louis G. Pearson, Newcastle, Pa.; W. A. Taylor, Connellsville.

···Mr. John Wesley Wooden, one of the trustees of A. M. E. church at Middleport, Meigs Co., O., is in the city soliciting contributions to enable the colored people of that locality to complete a church building. The congregation have given according to their limited means, and now through the agency of Mr. Wooden hope to be further aided by the friends of the poor people and of the cause of religion. Mr. Wooden is accredited as fully authorized to act for the congregation, by trustees and by the Mayor of Middleport, and we hope his efforts will be abundantly successful.

···Among the arrivals at the St. Clair Hotel yesterday were: E. L. Davis and lady, Oil City; B. Bargon, Philadelphia; W. E. Staughton, Butler, Pa.; James Anderson, Indiana, Pa.; W. H. Hale, Monroeville, Pa.; Robert A. Chisholm and lady, Clinton, Pa.; J. B. Welsh, Canton, O.; J. Bricker, Millerston, Pa.; Mrs. Snow, Shadyside, Pa.; A. L. Carpenter, Baltimore; Mrs. Jennings, Butler, Pa.; Mrs. Dilworth, Monroeville, Pa.; John W. Metz, Youngstown, Ohio; J. F. Nable, Claysville, Pa.; A. C. Henderson, Handerson, Pa.; Hannah Logue, Clarion, Pa.; James Anderson, Indiana, Pa.; D. S. Rose, Parnassus, Pa.; Oscar Dimaine, York, O.; W. J. Johnson, Cookstown, Pa.; S. Frankenstein and H. J. Beehune, St. Petersburg, Pa.

···At the Union Depot Hotel the following were among the guests yesterday: John A. Lynch, Isaac Jones, W. Hilton, Jr., Reese Rawles, R. W. Chew, J. Schamberg, Nathan Hilles, N. L. Jones, James McManes, F. G. Wolbert, H. Bamm, P. S. Peterson, S. S. Kelley, R. Campion, A. C. Roberts, H. Hall, S. John, John A. Sherner, W. W. Burbell, E. A. Shallcross, H. A. Stiles, A. L. Murray, J. C. Allen, all of Philadelphia, Dan O'Day, Titusville; John J. B. Fink, Oil City; John J. Foeltzinger, Parkers; H. M. Sprague, Kent, O.; I. M. Doardoir, Springfield, O.; John Morris, Niles, O.; George D. Moore and wife, Uniontown; J. B Carson, Toledo, O.; C. S. Garfield and N. A. Gilbert, Bryan, O.; A. A. Dunne and W. H. Danne, Titusville; C. E. F. Schoening, Mahoning; John A. Bigelow, Youngstown, O.; Mrs. Irwin McFarland, Indiana, Pa.; D. M. Campsey, Claysville, Pa.; Mrs. Carpenter, New Lisbon, O.; E. Monell, Columbus, O.; James Van Horn, Mahoning, Pa.; J. P. Kingsbury, Greenville, Pa.; Gracie, O'Clay; A. M. Pesimore and R. R. Morris, Pottsville, Pa.; D. W. Morgan, Franklin; R. B. Wilkins and wife, Parker's; S. L. Woodruff and daughter, Erie; A. Smith, Petrolia, R. M. Nass and wife, Sharon, Pa.; Miss Annie and Bertha Lindaker, Norristown; W. H. Emery and wife, Greenville, Pa.; S. M. Crisg and Charles Holt, Barnum's Hippodrome.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

ALDERMAN MARK DONLEY, of the South Side, had two disorderly conduct cases before him yesterday.

DEPUTY MAYOR BARKER, of the South Side, yesterday heard the case of Martin Kircher, who was charged by his father-in-law, Paul Keeubauer, with breach of the peace. Martin was discharged on promising not to create any disturbance hereafter.

BEFORE 'Squire Krehan, of the South Side, J. M. Eccles, a dry goods merchant at 1115 Carson street, charges Grace Brooks with false pretense. Eccles alleges that she got certain goods from him by false representations that she owned a house and lot. A warrant has been issued.

GEORGE PARAH and one Burke, who claim to have come from Steubenville, are wanted by the South Side police. They boarded with a Mrs. Jones on Eighteenth street, between Mary and Jane streets, without paying their bills. At the same time they skipped a silver watch, a vest, a coat and a pair of pants, belonging to a fellow boarder, were also missed.

MRS. BENDER and Mrs. Shade reside in the Thirty-first ward, and in the rear of their premises a vein of coal has been struck. On Monday the town council chartered about two feet right to the coal, and the result was that Mrs. Shade gave Mrs. Bender a severe beating. The latter went before 'Squire Krehan and charged her assailant with assault and battery.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Resignation of Major Hartzell, as Clerk of the Police Committee, Accepted —The City Solicitor's Opinion in the Matter—Vacancies on the Sub-List Filled.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. George Booth officiating as Clerk. Mr. Duff, the Chairman, being absent on account of sickness, Mr. Brann was called to the Chair.

The following communication was read and accepted:

To the Police Committee:

GENTLEMEN—There appears to be no doubt whatever that, under an ordinance of Councils passed more than two years ago, the Clerk to the Mayor's office should act as Clerk to the Police Committee. In view of this fact, but so lately called to my attention, I embrace the first opportunity presented of retiring from the place I have been, as it seems to me, unlawfully occupying it. Respectfully, H. on City Clerk Morrow, who, by the ordinance referred to, is made Clerk of the Police Committee.

I am, yours very respectfully,

WILL. M. HARTZELL.

Mayor's Clerk.

As the basis of Clerk Hartzell's letter, the following opinion from the City Solicitor was read:

Hon. M Hartzell, Esq:

DEAR SIR—Your office as clerk to the Mayor was created, your duties in part defined, and the salary fixed by an ordinance of Councils, see City Code, title Mayor, section 6, page 263 Said ordinance makes it the duty required to act as clerk to the Police Committee. By an ordinance subsequently passed by Councils, namely, on December 22, 1871, in defining the duties of the City Clerk, it is provided as follows: "He shall act as clerk of all Committees of Councils, regular or special, except the Finance Committee, the Committee on Streets, Roads and Surveys, and the Water Committee." This last ordinance, of course repeals the former one, and makes the Clerk of Councils clerk to the Police Committee. This occurred, I believe, through a mere accident of legislation on the part of Councils in not including the Police Committee as one of the Committees exempted from the duties of the City Clerk. The Mayor's Clerk should properly be clerk to the Police Committee, because he is a city officer, and being constantly present at the Mayor's office becomes perfectly familiar with all the details of the business which is to be transacted by the Police Committee. If the Committee desire it an ordinance amending that of 1871 so as to include the Police Committee as one of the excepted will cure the defect.

Respectfully, THOS S. BIGELOW,

City Attorney.

Owing to the meeting of the Water Committee this committee was left without a quorum, and Mr. Haines moved that it adjourn until Saturday evening. The chair stated that it was absolutely necessary that a number of applicants for positions on the sub-list of the Police Department had called about with him. There were nine vacancies on the list, and it was essential that they should be filled as complaints were being made by citizens that their property was being left unprotected during the night. The following appointees of the Mayor appeared before the committee and after a quorum had been obtained they were all confirmed: J. W. Poorman, W. F. Morrow, J. G. Bauch, Alonzo Eaton, Chas. Kane, Patrick O'Reilly, Nathan Lieber, M. C. Hardwick and N. J. Reilly. The name of Nathan Lieber was at first objected to, but the objection was withdrawn on Mr. Braun stating that the board had not approved him and put him on his duty through disrespect to the committee, but on account of his having left the city immediately after making the appointment and forgetting to send it to the committee.

Mr. Ross presented the report of the sub-committee on Claims and complaints, Creecommending that the claims of officers Smith, Lorenz, Lang and Hager for payment during the time they were off duty, on account of injuries received while in the service, be allowed. It also recommended that the bill of Dr. Dickson for $165 for making a new nose for officer Hagar, who had his proboscis bitten off while on duty on the South Side, be paid, and that the bill of Dr. Pollock, amounting to $85 for attending the general injuries of officer Hagar, be disallowed on the ground that if the City Physician had been sent for he would have attended to the minor hurts of Mr Hagar. The report was received and adopted.

A petition for a policeman at the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street, was referred to the Mayor.

The resignation of Major Hartzell, noted above, was, on motion of Mr. Milligan, accepted and the thanks of the Committee extended to the Clerk for his efficient services.

On motion adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record in Recorder Richardson's office since our last report:

E. Breed to Adolph Bucher, May 29, 1871; three lots in R. E. Breed's plan at Birmingham station, P. Ft. W & C. R. R. Price $790

City of Allegheny to Charles McQuiley, Aug. 26, 1873; lot Millvale borough 23¾x130 feet. Price $720

John S. Miller to James Miller, July 15, 1874; one-eighth of lot on Frankstown avenue, Twenty-first ward, city. Price $1,000

John Hunt r Jr. to William Miller, June 22 1874; lot in Bellevue borough 52x132 feet with buildings. Price $450

Alex. McBane to William Gorman, May 19, 1874, lot on Eva street, Twentieth ward, city, 21x101 39-100. Price $350

Rajason Nester to John Raffenach, August 26, 1874, lot of ground on Meadow street, South Side, city, 20x60 in trust for benefit of children of party of first part. Price $10

Joseph W. Eckley to Martha R. Mariz, March 20, 1874, lot in Wilkinsburgh, 66x132 feet with buildings. Price $5,500

Elizabeth F. Denny to Charles B. Loeth, July 17, 1874, lot on south west corner of Fulton street and Bedford avenue 60x100 feet with buildings. Price $5,600

George H. Cole to Augustus P. Cole, November 22, 1873; quit claim to fourteen acres and 144 perches of land in Stowe township. Price $1

W. W. Grier to Isabella Grier, September 11, 1874; sixteen lots in Verona borough with buildings. Price $10,000

Mary Marley to Abraham Robinson, October 29, 1870; lot in Elizabeth borough, 60x120 feet. Price $250

James W. Miller to Thomas C. Strone, April 4, 1874; lot in McKeesport, 37x140 feet with buildings. Price $1,500

Jos. M. Wadsworth to Benjamin Carpenter, September 14, 1874; seven lots in Tarentum borough. Price $4,600

The Union Bridge,

at the Point, will be opened for travel on October 1st.

TTHS 8

Pittsburgh Female College

Opens Sept. 9. Call from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HOWARD-LOWRY.

**Another Batch of